IMPLEMENTATION OF TITLE IV OF PUBLIC LAW 95-202, RELATING TO WASPS AND SIMILARLY SITUATED GROUPS

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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CONTENTS

Page

Implementation of title IV of Public Law 95-202, relating to WASPs and similarly situated groups 1

STATEMENTS BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Chairman Montgomery 1
    Prepared Statement of Chairman Montgomery 16

WITNESSES

Hagan, John W., Jr., Deputy Chief Benefits Director, Veterans' Administration, accompanied by Norman Paulson, assistant general counsel, and Quentin Kinderman, chief, policy staff compensation and pension service 2
Caudry, Brig. Gen. Robert D., Director, Secretary of the Air Force Personnel Council 4
    Prepared Statement of General Caudry 18
Harmon, Elaine D., chairman, Federal Benefits Committee, WASPs 7
    Prepared Statement of Mrs. Harmon 20
Werth, Donald, former Army Air Force flight instructor 13
    Prepared Statement of Mr. Werth 39

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

Correspondence submitted by Mrs. Elaine D. Harmon:
    Office of Personnel Management 23
    U.S. Air Force Reserve 25
    WASP members 27
    Senator Barry Goldwater 30
Examples of conflicting correspondence emanating from Office of Personnel Management 35
Office of Personnel Management Opinion:
    Opinion re WASP entitlement to veterans' preference in Federal employment 16
Statements:
    Patricia Collins Hughes, WASP 33
Decisions published in the Federal Register:
    Re eligibility for benefits under the auspices of Public Law 95-202 49

IMPLEMENTATION OF TITLE IV OF PUBLIC LAW 95-202, RELATING TO WASPS AND SIMILARLY SITUATED GROUPS

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1981

House of Representatives,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 8:30 a.m., in room 334 of the Cannon House Office Building, Hon. G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Montgomery, Leath, Jeffries, Won Pat, Stump, Solomon, and Danielson.

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN MONTGOMERY

Mr. **Montgomery**. Good morning; the subcommittee will come to order. I want to commend the two gentlemen, the one from Kansas and the one from Texas, for reminding the chairman he is 30 seconds late getting this subcommittee on its way.

This is the Oversight Subcommittee, and we are here today to receive testimony on the implementation of title 4 of Public Law 95-202, from members of this group that rendered services to the Armed Forces in a civilian or contract capacity and were judged by the Secretary of Defense to have active military duty, and issued discharges from the service.

Several members on the committee have expressed concerns that the influx of these new groups eligible for veterans' benefits would overload the VA capacity to provide for all veterans in these days of economic austerity.

We will hear testimony from the VA, the Department of the Air Force, from the former WASP, and a former flight instructor in the Enlisted Reserve during World War II.

[The prepared statement of Chairman Montgomery appears on p. 16.]

Mr. **Montgomery**. I would like now to recognize Mr. Jeffries, if you have any comments.

Mr. **Jeffries**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am pleased this hearing is being held this morning. All of us are interested in how well Public Law 95-202 is being implemented by the Veterans' Administration. We are always interested in hearing more about the procedures being used by the Department of Defense to determine which groups are being made eligible for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that a number of groups have already been found not to be eligible for such benefits.

I would hope that our witnesses from DOD would touch on this subject and claim any rights which those denied groups might have.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman, and I look forward to listening to our witnesses.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Thank you very much.

Our first witness this morning will be Mr. John W. Hagan, who is the Deputy Chief Benefits Director for the Veterans' Administration.

We welcome you, Mr. Hagan, and ask that you and the other witnesses this morning limit your remarks to under 10 minutes. That is a policy we have in this committee, and you may proceed as you would like and introduce the two gentlemen with you, Mr. Hagan.

STATEMENTS OF JOHN W. HAGAN, JR., DEPUTY CHIEF BENEFITS DIRECTOR, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION; NORMAN PAULSON, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL; AND QUENTIN KINDERMAN, CHIEF, POLICY STAFF COMPENSATION AND PENSION SERVICE

Mr. HAGAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have with me Norman Paulson from the Office of the General Counsel, and Mr. Quentin Kinderman, staff member from the Department of Veterans' Benefits.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am pleased to be here to discuss the Veterans' Administration's implementation of Public Law 95-202 as it relates to former members of the Women Airforce Service Pilots—the WASP's—and similarly situated groups.

The purpose of section 401 of Public Law 95-202 was to enable the Secretary of Defense to determine whether the service of the WASP's and other groups should be recognized as active military service. Their service to the Armed Forces of our country was considered to be civilian or contractual at the time it was rendered. Thus, individual members were not regarded as veterans of the Armed Forces and could not qualify for veterans' benefits.

Under the new law, the Secretary of Defense may make a determination that the duty performed was active military service. Upon application by a member of the group, the Secretary may award a service discharge. Those discharged under honorable conditions are "veterans" eligible for all benefits, under laws administered by the VA, that are currently available to other veterans with like periods of service.

The law specifically provides for limited retroactivity to the date of its enactment in 1977. In addition, any such veteran in receipt of Federal employees' compensation for a service-incurred disability, who would also be entitled to receive VA service-connected disability compensation, must elect between the two benefits.

Regulations issued by the VA to implement the new law specify that the general rules regarding effective dates of awards apply and emphasize the limited retroactivity I have mentioned.

The first groups accorded recognition were the WASP's, who had served during World War II, the Signal Corps telephone operators, who had served during World War I, and the Womens' Army Auxiliary Corps, also a World War II group.

We receive timely reports of new group certifications from DOD and include these in our program guides. The Secretary has, to date, certified eight different groups. The total number of living former members is approximately 7,600. Approximately 2,700 discharges have been issued.

Particular benefits for which such veterans may be eligible include service-connected disability compensation, need-based pension, home-loan guaranty benefits, and health care and services. Of course, all eligibility requirements that are applicable to other veterans must be met.

If any such veteran is suffering from a service-connected disability, vocational rehabilitation benefits are available under chapter 31 of title 38 if, after counseling, the VA decides that rehabilitation is appropriate.

Eligibility for burial benefits, including national cemetery burial rights, exists to the same extent as for other veterans. Dependents and survivors of these veterans are eligible for benefits on the same terms and conditions as are other dependents and survivors of veterans with comparable periods of service.

These veterans are not generally eligible for chapter 19 life insurance benefits or World War II GI Bill education benefits. The delimiting dates for these benefits had passed long before 1977. In 1980, a suit contesting the denial of GI Bill benefits to a former WASP was dismissed in the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia.

We have encountered little difficulty in implementing this legislation. However, an issue has recently surfaced in connection with an incipient claim for dependency and indemnity compensation [DIC]. DIC benefit rates are tied to the veteran's service pay grade, an item of information that is not readily available for these newer veterans. We expect to call on DOD for help in solving this problem.

We can also foresee that particular claims may give rise to difficulties, for example, in obtaining service medical records, but we do not anticipate any significant impact on our claims adjudication or other procedures. You may be assured that the VA will continue to accord appropriate and fair consideration to these veterans.

To date the impact of this legislation on VA programs has been negligible. Nothing in the legislation affects our programs directly. Moreover, the number of veterans qualified to receive benefits—2,700—is a very small number in comparison with our total veteran population of 30 million. We do not have exact information on the actual fiscal impact but believe it to be less than $1 million in any fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony. I would be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. You mentioned about retroactive; you might explain to the subcommittee how this works pertaining to retroactive benefits.

Mr. **Hagan**. The law provided that benefits could not be payable for 60 days following the enactment of the legislation. Therefore, we cannot go back before November 23, 1977, except in one instance where, if there was a death prior to that date, and the claim was filed within 2 years following the death, then we could pay the burial allowance.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Mr. Jeffries.

Mr. **Jeffries**. I have one question. Is the VA doing anything about the Outreach program for the WASP's or any other new eligibles?

Mr. **Hagan**. When the Department of Defense makes a determination that a group is eligible for benefits, they inform us, and we in turn send letters to each individual for whom we have an address informing them of their entitlement to benefits.

Mr. **Jeffries**. I take it the WASP's have been notified?

Mr. **Hagan**. Yes, sir, That was one of the issues in a suit that was filed by the WASP's for educational benefits. Mistakenly we sent out a letter that is usually sent out to recently discharged veterans, and we informed her of her rights to educational benefits.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Mr. Leath?

Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Montgomery**. I want to thank our witnesses from the VA this morning for coming up here and getting right to the point of this situtation.

Thank you very much for being here. The next witness will be Brig. Gen. Robert D. Caudry, who is Director of the Secretary of the Air Force Personnel Council.

Again, we are glad to have you and your full statement will be put in the record.[1]

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ROBERT D. CAUDRY, DIRECTOR, SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PERSONNEL COUNCIL

General **Caudry**. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee to discuss Public Law 95-202 which was implemented by DOD Directive 1000.20 on January 24, 1979.

Since the publication of this directive, the Secretary of the Air Force as executive agent for DOD has approved 8 groups under the provisions of Public Law 95-202 and has disapproved 23 group applications.

The Secretary's decision in each case has adopted the recommendation and rationale of the DOD Civilian/Military Service Review Board. In the statement that you have, there is attachment 1, which shows the eight approved groups, the estimated number of eligibles in each group, and the number who have actually applied for discharge certificates. Thus far, 2,687 individuals have received discharge certificates under the provisions of Public Law 95-202, and several hundred others are in the process of being reviewed.

Attachment 2 lists the 23 groups whose applications have been disapproved. Attachment 3 shows the remaining applications which have been received and which are in various stages of processing.

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[1] See p. 18.

In arriving at its recommendations to the Secretary, the DOD Civilian/Military Service Review Board examines each application in light of the criteria established in Public Law 95-202. It would require an extended discussion of each group application for me to explain to this subcommittee the particular factors which influenced the Board's recommendation in each case.

The decision in each case is published in the Federal Register.

It is possible to make some generalizations concerning the Board's application of the Public Law 95-202 criteria. First, the burden is upon the applicant to establish that the group's service was equivalent to active military service. Second, it should be noted that none of the approved groups met all of the criteria listed in Public Law 95-202 and that many of the disapproved groups met at least one or more of the criteria. In deciding whether a group's service was equivalent to active military service, the Board is not so much interested in how many as in which criteria are met.

Several of the Public Law 95-202 criteria have been found to be of little or no assistance in determining whether a group's service was equivalent to active military service. These criteria apply—or fail to apply—to almost everyone. We have discovered, for example, that civilians in a theater of war, no matter why they may be there and no matter what their connection with the military, are to some extent subject to military justice and discipline.

We have discovered that during World War II numerous civilians who had association with the military wore a uniform of some sort and had an "assimilated" rank, and the members of almost every group could—in theory at least—have breached their contracts or resigned.

The Board has considered one of the most significant criteria to be whether the members of a group had a reasonable expectation that their service would be considered active military service. Seven of the eight groups approved thus far did have this expectation, and the Board found the expectation to be reasonable. None of the disapproved groups had creditable expectation. The degree to which members of a group were subject to military control and were integrated into a military service is also important.

As a generalization, it can be said that the members of approved groups were under greater military control and were more fully integrated into a military service than were members of groups not approved.

Finally, the extent to which a group received military training and acquired a military capability can also be important. The best example of such a group is the Wake Island civilians, who received on-the-job training in combat and in combat support operations.

Thank you. I will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Thank you, General.

I am glad to see the Defense Department has put one agency, in effect, the Air Force, in charge of implementation of this law. It makes a lot of sense that you could handle it for all branches of the service.

I assume you are getting cooperation from the other branches?

General **Caudry**. Yes, sir, you use the word branches. We actually have representation on the Board from each of the Service Secretaries and the Secretary of Defense.

The Board is made up of four members, one of each of the three Secretaries and the Secretary of Defense, and I sit as the chairman.

Mr. **Montgomery**. You mentioned there are some problems with implementation of the law.

I guess a clarification is necessary. In a situation like this, each group has different problems in different areas, and it seems to me that you are better off or you can operate like you are doing if we come back and specify certain criteria which applies to each group.

How many groups have you considered? You have certified 8 groups, or considered 28 groups in all?

General **Caudry**. That would be 23 disapproved, and 8 approved, so 31.

Actually two of those groups were subgroups of other applications, and so, while the major group was disapproved, a subgroup was approved and that kind of skews the figures a little bit.

Mr. **Montgomery**. The largest group that you certified were the Women Auxiliary Corps which preceded the WAAC's?

General **Caudry**. There was an 8-month period in which there was an Auxiliary Army Corps, and it is that 8-month period that was later recognized. It gave the individuals involved credit for having been in the Army for a longer period of time.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Of course, the WASP's really led the fight on this legislation and appeared before this committee.

General **Caudry**. From what I know from a historical standpoint, that is true, sir. For many years and many appearances before probably yourself and many other Members of Congress trying to get that law through and finally through their persistence they accomplished it.

Mr. **Montgomery**. I know Col. Bruce Arnold who is retired now was very active in working to see that this legislation was implemented and actually appeared before this committee on behalf of the WASP's.

Any questions from the panel or from the subcommittee?

Mr. Won Pat?

Mr. **Won Pat**. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Since I am not very familiar with this Public Law 95-202, there is, however, a question I would like to raise regarding civilian employees, PNAB, who actively participated in the defense of Wake Island. Can you elaborate on that?

General **Caudry**. I will do it to the best of my memory, sir.

The employees were being employed on Wake Island at the time that the island came under attack. There was an effort by the Navy to have them evacuated. However, that effort failed. Just as World War II got underway, things began to crumble. I am speaking here from data supplied by historians as we study this issue.

The civilians who were quote "caught" on the island came to the aid of the military members there under fire.

The historical data would indicate that certain civilians on that island did not participate in the defense of the island. There was an early effort to try and keep the civilians from participating, fearing they would be treated more harshly when the island fell.

However, that quickly diminished, and the military accepted their help gladly.

In the early phases, some of them received specific training on machineguns and the other various weapons present on the island. Their major help was keeping the support to those troops who were actually manning positions, moving guns during the darkness of night, providing ammunition and food and what have you to the troops that were actually engaging the enemy.

It was in recognition of those people who actually came forward and participated in the defense of the island, that the Board recognized that they had quote "joined the effort."

There was even an effort on one sergeant's part to have the civilians take an oath that they would defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, et cetera.

Mr. WON PAT. The reason why I raised that question, because I remember fairly well that a number of Guamanians were in Wake Island. They were over there, and I understand that they were all inducted into the defense of the island. Many of those Guamanians were taken and many of them were imprisoned and under the law, they were not eligible for any benefits, because they were not citizens of the United States and the law only provides for citizens of the United States.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Thank you Mr. Won Pat.

Again, for our record, would you provide us, as published in the Federal Register, with the decisions on each of those cases you referred to in your statement?[1]

We would like to have the factors that influenced each decision that you made.

General CAUDRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. It seems to me that your commission or your group is doing an excellent job under the circumstances and the information you have. We wish we could take care of all groups, but we are faced with the problem, as I said earlier in my statement, with the economic crunch and basically this committee is designed to do what we can for veterans and for their dependents. Part of the new law came through this committee but we will hear from the other witnesses. I think that some of the groups being talked about are really out of the jurisdiction of this committee, and they should appear before other committees in the House or before the Defense Department itself. Personally, I think you have done a good job.

General CAUDRY. Thank you, sir.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Thank you very much.

Our next witness will be Mrs. Elaine D. Harmon, who is chairman of the Federal Benefits Committee for WASPs.

STATEMENT OF ELAINE D. HARMON, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL BENEFITS COMMITTEE, WASP'S

Ms. HARMON. First, I want to thank each of you for granting the Women Airforce Service Pilots WW II (WASP) the opportunity to present the questions we have in relation to our status as veterans and our eligibility for veterans' benefits.

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[1] See p. 49.

I have been asked by the WASP to appear before this committee not only as their appointed chairman of the WASP Veterans' Benefits Committee but also to relate to you the circumstances under which I have been denied veterans's benefits, as one example of the denial of these benefits to WASP.

In order to ease the strain caused by the shortage of aircraft pilots during World War II, the Women's Auxiliary Flying Squadron (WAFS) and, later, the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) were established in September 1942.

The program was organized under the Civil Service rather than the Army Air Corps because at that time no precedent had been set to commission women into the Air Corps as pilots. The plan was to militarize the group once it was running smoothly and had proved its worthiness.

The proposal for militarization of the WASP was introduced in the House of Representatives in early 1944. Its failure to pass was not due to opposition to militarization of the WASP or failure of the WASP to prove themselves but to a situation that had come to focus at that time dealing with civilian male flying instructors who were losing their jobs due to a cutback in the Army flying training program.

With slackening demand for pilots after the successful invasion of Normandy in June 1944, it was decided that there was no longer justification for a training program for the women. It seems that but for the turn the war took at this time, the WASP would have been militarized.

As a result of the action of Congress, the WASP were deactivated on December 20, 1944. Each WASP was issued an honorable discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States, a discharge which is the same in every respect as the discharge of any military personnel eligible for an honorable discharge.

The following is a list of some of the military activities required of and accorded WASP: Received medals reserved for military personnel, carried side arms to protect classified equipment, required to learn infantry drill, conformed to military courtesy such as saluting and retreat, wore uniform on and off duty hours, conformed to military discipline—airdrome office duty, could not leave base without a pass—et cetera, participated in physical training required at duty bases, participated in reviews, inspections, and close order drills, assigned to courses normally reserved for military personnel—military law, military courtesy, articles of war—and, worked hours as required—8 to 12 hours on duty.

The following flight activities are typical of the duties assigned to WASP. They are not known to have been assigned to other civil pilots: Ferrying of pursuit aircraft, flying of radio controlled aircraft which was a restricted project, towing of targets for antiaircraft firing live ammunition, towing targets for air-to-air gunnery practice—live ammunition—test flying new aircraft, training at specialized flight school—pursuit and bomber—and, assignments as pilots to Air Force bases with restricted projects.

In other words, the duties of the WASP were the same as those of any of the military pilots flying within the continental United States.

It is noted that WASP flew every type of aircraft of the Air Corps from the training ships to bombers, including the B-29, to all of the pursuit craft as well as the jet aircraft which were experimental at the time.

On January 4, 1949, 4 years after deactivation of the WASP program, the U.S. Air Force offered WASP commissions as 2d lieutenants in the U.S. Air Force on a nonflying status or in the U. S. Air Force Reserves on a nonflying status.

The rank of commission in the Reserve was predicated on the length of service in the WASP, exclusive of the training period. In July 1955, those of us who had joined the Reserves were informed that:

> A female officer will be discharged whenever she is the parent by birth or adoption of a child under 18 years of age of whom she has personal or legal custody, or has or assumes personal custody of a child under 18 years of age and such child is within the household for a period of more than 30 days a year, except that no female member will be discharged under this section on the basis of circumstances which existed at the time of acceptance of, and did not then render her ineligible to apply for, or accept a commission as a Reserve of the Air Force."

This regulation was a quote of paragraph 10e, AFR 35-6, February 3, 1953, as amended. We were, therefore, discharged from the Reserves, if we had children after joining the Reserves.

On November 23, 1977, Congress enacted Public Law 95-202, section 401, which declared that the service of members of the WASP shall be considered active duty for the purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration provided that the Secretary of Defense determined that their service constituted active military service and that each member is issued a discharge from the service under honorable conditions, where warranted.

The purpose of this legislation was to correct an oversight or injustice to the WASP due to the turn of events in World War II and to the attitude of society at that time as to the position of women.

Having been declared a veteran finally, 35 years after the fact, and informed that veterans benefits were now available, I applied for a civil service position in September 1979, and indicated on my application that I am a veteran. When I was not given veterans' job preference points, I questioned the reason. The assistant area manager of the Pittsburgh headquarters of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), responded in a letter dated October 10, 1979, that "Service in the Women's Air Service Pilots (WASP's) is not considered active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States under the veteran preference laws", based on the definition of a veteran who is eligible for preference as stated in 5 U.S.C. 2108.

On November 6, 1979, I received a letter from the Pittsburgh headquarters of OPM stating that instructions had been received that WASP service time is creditable as active military service, and my record had been corrected to include five points for veterans' preference.

On December 13, 1979, I received yet another letter from this office stating that WASP service time does not confer eligibility for veteran's preference. I was informed that I should contact the General Counsel of the Office of Personnel Management if I had any questions. The response I received from General Counsel Margery Waxman was that "WASP's were not included within the scope of veterans' preference under the Veterans' Preference Act (although they are eligible for other benefits administered by the VA)." The letter went on to say that nothing in the G.I. Bill Improvement Act of 1977 or its legislative history authorized the commission to include WASP's as having performed active duty for the purpose of receiving a preference in the civil service.

The problem is based on the interpretation of Public Law 95-202 and 5 U.S.C. 2108. The interpretation of Public Law 95-202 section 401 should be based on the intent of Congress in declaring WASP to be veterans. There should be no inconsistency in its interpretation. The intent of Congress is clearly explained in the letter from Senator Barry Goldwater dated September 10, 1981.

In this letter, Senator Goldwater says:

> As author of the 1977 law, I know what it means. Congress intended to make WASP's eligible for all veterans' benefits and programs just as any other person who served on active duty in World War II. By providing in Public Law 95-202 that service as a WASP shall be considered active duty for the purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, Congress knew and intended that all other laws which refer to veterans would automatically incorporate an identical meaning.
>
> Specifically, Title 5, United States Code, section 2108(1), relative to Federal employees and job applicants, defines "veteran" to include "an individual who served on active duty in the Armed Forces during a war."
>
> Title 6 does not define who is an individual who served on active duty. Obviously, a cross reference to laws administered by the Veterans Administration is necessary. And according to Public Law 95-202, a WASP is such an individual.
>
> Moreover, section 2108(2) of Title 5 defines "disabled veteran" as one who "is receiving compensation, disability retirement, benefits, or pension administered by the Veterans Administration." This clearly covers any WASP who is so disabled. Thus, it would put a ridiculous self-contradiction into Title 5 if disabled WASP's would be "preference eligible," but all other WASP's, who served in the same period of war, would not be. Obviously, the law should be interpreted consistently and logically by qualifying all categories of WASP's as "veterans."

The problem relating to veterans' job preference is only one example of the problems WASP have had. Other WASP have been denied veterans' benefits as to time of service for retirement benefits by the Air Force, the Army, the Navy, the Reserves, the civil service, and social security.

There is no type of work for which a WASP can count her time in the WASP toward retirement benefits. Although civil service employees as WASP, those WASP who continued with civil service positions in other capacities have now been denied their WASP time for retirement purposes on the ground that WASP time was military service for purposes of the Veterans' Administration only.

WASP have been officially declared veterans by Congress. Although they were granted honorable discharges in 1944, they have been reissued honorable discharges since the 1977 legislation was passed. The honorable discharge issued to a WASP by the Department of Defense is no different in context than the honorable discharge issued to any other veteran of an armed service of the United States. This fact should be kept in mind when this committee reviews the interpretation of Public Law 95-202 and the other laws involved and referred to herein.

The WASP wish to call the following issues to the attention of the committee: What was the intent of Congress in enacting Public Law 95-202, section 401?

Does Public Law 95-202 clearly state the intent of Congress? If not, then the required steps should be taken for a statutory change to properly state the intent.

It should be clarified as to whether Public Law 95-202 section 401 extends veterans' preference in civil service to WASP under title 5 United States Code section 2108.

Can the WASP time of those who, after deactivation of the WASP, joined the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, or the Reserves add their WASP time onto their other military service time for retirement purposes?

The social security regulations permit veterans to include their military service time in calculating their "quarters" required for receiving social security benefits. Are WASP eligible for this benefit under Public Law 95-202?

Should WASP be denied their WASP service time for civil service retirement purposes as well as for their time in all other classes of work such as the military or private enterprise?

Thank you for your time, and if you have any questions, I will try to answer them.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Thank you very much, Mrs. Harmon.

Mrs. Hughes' statement will be put in the record since she is not here.

[The statement of Mrs. Hughes appears on p. 33.]

Mr. **Montgomery**. We were looking back in the testimony that we had when Senator Goldwater was here, and I asked him about the bill that had been introduced by Mrs. Boggs for the WASP's, and as I understood it, I said, isn't that retroactive and it would pertain to compensation, and medical care if the legislation was enacted and Senator Goldwater said, "that is correct."

That is the same bill that I have introduced in the Senate. For the benefit of the committee under legislation we passed these eight groups approved by the Air Force are eligible for these veterans' benefits; compensation, and medical care; 1,700 of your group have been, or 1,100 have applied?

Ms. **Harmon**. Eleven hundred have applied? I don't think there are that many of us living.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Maybe we are wrong on that.

I want to point this out, a couple things you mentioned about veterans' preference. That would be title 5 and that would have to come under the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and anything pertaining to military retirement credit would fall under title 10 which is Committee on House Armed Services. Social security benefits would be title 5, and that would come under the Ways and Means Committee.

I have a statement from the Office of Personnel Management that I would like to submit for the record.[1]

Mr. **Montgomery**. I want to point this out, a number of these areas really don't come under this committee.

Ms. **Harmon**. I think our object is that if you determine what the intent of Congress was that perhaps the law ought to be rewritten to reflect the intent and once it is rewritten, I think all those things would fall into place.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Mr. Jeffries.

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[1] See p. 16.

Mr. **Jeffries**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me carry on, if you don't mind, with what the chairman was saying. You hadn't mentioned much about VA benefits. My question is, Are you satisfied then with the way that VA is doing its job?

Ms. **Harmon**. It is our understanding that WASP are eligible for any of the benefits offered by the Veterans' Administration for which other veterans are eligible, and these benefits are being granted to WASP. However, nationwide, there seems to be some confusion about this.

We have had several military funerals, and I have no absolute proof of this, but through the grapevine, I have heard that we have been told that this would never be allowed again.

Now, this is one area that comes under the Veterans' Administration, and it is our understanding that we are eligible for military funerals. If there is any question about it, we would like to have this clarified.

Mr. **Jeffries**. Yes, I can understand that. The grapevine, is that within your organization?

Ms. **Harmon**. Yes, within our organization. I have nothing in writing about it.

Mr. **Jeffries**. That is all I have.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Would the gentleman yield on that point.

Whether you come under this law or not, we have problems with former military personnel funerals all over the country.

Sometimes the military will do it, and sometimes they won't; it isn't anything pointed toward the WASP.

It is a problem that sometimes you cannot put a group together. I found if you get in touch with one of your Members of Congress, they can get a veterans organization or the Guard or the Reserve or even the Regular Forces sometimes, we can help on that.

Mr. **Jeffries**. That is absolutely right, because you are entitled to burial.

Mr. **Solomon**. Perhaps either Ms. Harmon or this committee could get something in writing, just to find out once and for all whether you are entitled. Let's get it in writing.

Ms. **Harmon**. It would be helpful.

Mr. **Solomon**. We will be glad to pursue it for you.

Mr. **Montgomery**. We will be glad to follow up on that.

Mr. Stump.

Mr. **Stump**. I have no comments, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Thank you very much. We appreciate you being here. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Harmon appears on p. 20.]

Mr. **Montgomery**. I mentioned Colonel Arnold: Bruce Arnold, I see he is in the audience there. Stand up. He did a lot of work on this bill, and he comes from a distinguished Air Force family. I have been calling him Hap. That was his father who was head of the Air Force during World War II.

Thank you for what you are doing.

Our next witness is Mr. Donald Werth. He was a civilian flight instructor in World War II.

Are you still a flight instructor?

Mr. **Werth**. Up to about a year or so ago. I have been flying some of the old flying clubs.

I get a little flying in occasionally, not enough, as much as I would like to.

I would like to have my written statement entered into the record if I could.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Without objection, so ordered.[1]

STATEMENT OF DONALD WERTH, FORMER ARMY AIR FORCE FLIGHT INSTRUCTOR

Mr. **Werth**. Thank you very much.

I am Donald R. Werth, former flight instructor in the Air Force Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States. In this capacity, I trained Army Air Force flight trainees in the war training service of World War II.

The matter of civilian flight instructor eligibility for benefits under the WASP bill has already been determined by a review board authorized by the Department of Defense. The flight instructor group and 22 other groups were denied eligibility. There were 8 groups of the 31 claimants found eligible.

A number of former flight instructors including myself feel there has been a miscarriage of justice in the board's ruling with respect to the civilian flight instructors, and for that matter, other groups also.

The rationale on which the review board based its determinations of eligibility should be a matter of congressional concern. Careful study of the board's ruling on many of the cases leads to serious question as to the objectivity of the board. It does not appear that the board consistently remained within the framework of the spirit and the intent of the law.

The more important congressional guidelines in the bill often appeared to have been overlooked and less substantial factors considered instead. In some cases, the board's rationale was equivocal and shortsighted. It is almost as if the board had had a predisposition to deny and then dredged up arguments of doubtful substance to make its case. A careful study of the board's determination concerning the civilian flight instructor group, the Pan Am employees group and the women aircraft mechanics group, among others will bear this out.

Mr. Chairman, the board should rereview the flight instructor issue and permit myself and other representatives of the civilian flight instructor group to present our findings and exhibits to adequately support our case and to more clearly enlighten the board as to the true facts of the case.

In the case of the civilian flight instructors for whom I am concerned today, the board failed to view the war training service under which the flight instructors operated as an integral part of the Armed Forces military pilot training program during the war.

One reason given by the board in its denial was that flight instructors had no common thread of military affiliation. The board, however, recognized that without the civilian flight instructors, military pilots would have been required to carry on such training. The board acknowledged also that the civilian instructor pilots freed military pilots for other war services or substantially reduced the number of military pilots required by the Air Force during the war.

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[1] The prepared statement of Mr. Werth appears on p. 39.

In this connection, it should be noted that when a civilian instructor frees a military pilot or takes his place, then the civilian instructor is displaying a military capability and affiliation. It is inconceivable that the Air Force would allow a lowering of standards by replacing its military pilots with civilians.

The board argued that civilian flight instructors were not Federal civil service employees. The flight instructors were civilian employees of schools which contracted directly with the Armed Forces or the War Department. Certainly, by the phrase as stated in the bill "Civilian or Contractual Service," Congress did not mean to exclude people in our situation who were making a substantial contribution to the war effort.

The Board argued that flight instructors were subject to conditions of employment set out by the flight school contractor. This is not so. The instructor's behavior, his military officer uniform, military bearing and taking of salutes and his teaching every configuration of required flight maneuvers was at the dictates of the Air Force. The War Training Service sent teams of flight inspectors to the Air Force's Randolph Field, Tex., at the outset of the war to be indoctrinated in Air Force flight standards and procedures. This information then was passed on to every flight instructor throughout the country.

The Board argued that there was not this common thread of military affiliation since some instructors were enlisted reservists and some were not. The implication of the Board was that the flight instructors on enlisted reserve status had military affiliation and the nonreservists did not.

In this case, in fairness and equity, the Board should have ruled separately on each such category or subgroup of flight instructors and, if necessary, even rendered a split decision. The Board used this procedure on 2 of the other 30 groups, that is, they denied benefits to some members of such groups and approved benefits for others. Here, a double standard is employed in not weighing the merits of the enlisted reservist flight instructors separately.

The Board should have maintained a more objective standard in holding to the more important guidelines set forth in the bill to reach its determination on the civilian flight instructors.

I have covered the guidelines set forth in the bill as they relate to the civilian flight instructors beginning on page 8 of my written text. I will not go into them at this time except to mention several points of interest.

Guideline C of the WASP bill raises the question as to whether members of a group were permitted to resign. While the Board appears to have given weight to this guideline, it is difficult to comprehend since the WASP's were allowed to resign and a number did; some 152 or 8 percent of those who entered training. The enlisted reserve flight instructors were not permitted to resign.

Guideline D in the bill concerns whether members of a group were susceptible for duty in a combat zone. The WASP's were not. The flight instructors were, particularly the reservists that were subject to callup to active duty.

As to the promises made to the WASP's of militarization and the corresponding expectations of flight instructors for active duty—militarization—and commissions, let me quote the then commanding general of the Air Forces, Gen. Hap Arnold.

In his WASP hearing testimony he spoke on the matter of implied promises and of promised commissions to the flight instructors. He contradicts the notion that the WASP's were officially promised active military duty. The general is being questioned as to whether the civilian flight instructors were promised commissions on a basis of lower qualifications than a person who was trained in the Air Force. I quote General Arnold:

> Of course there may have been an implied promise but the Air Force never promises anybody anything. There is an implied promise, dependent upon qualifications, as a man signs on the dotted line, but we cannot and never do promise anything.

Now, briefly, I would like to put into perspective the contribution to the successful outcome of the war by the civilian flight instructors. This would come under the congressional guideline A—that is, services critical to the success of a military mission.

Since just 1,074 WASP's graduated and even less were involved in significant flying duties, the number of male pilots that could have been released by the WASP's for war service was comparatively small.

On the other hand, during the first 4 years of the war, 36,165 trainees received instruction from civilian war training service flight instructors. There were 11.9 million hours flown in pilot training.

Among the notable trainees who received CPT-WTS training were Senator John Glenn, Marine ace and Medal of Honor winner Joe Foss, and Air Force Capt. Richard Bong who downed 21 Japanese aircraft.

Graduates of the early CPT-WTS programs were with Doolittle on his Tokyo raid and made up more than half of the Eagle Squadron, who were Americans with the Royal Air Force. From a random sampling of 672 decorations for bravery, there is in addition to Joe Foss, four other Medal of Honor men, 10 Distinguished Service Crosses, 354 Air Medals, four Navy and Marine medals, and 30 Purple Hearts.

These and other pilots during the war could not be distinguished as to whether they received their initial flight training from a civilian or a military flight instructor.

Thank you very much. I will take any questions you have and answer to the best of my ability.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Thank you very much, Mr. Werth. We appreciate your being here. As you stated, this is really a matter for the task force or group that was created by this law to decide what groups are eligible, and quite frankly, I think our subcommittee shouldn't become involved in this. It should be left up to the Defense Department.

Do any of my colleagues have any comments?

We appreciate very much you coming, though, Mr. Werth. Your full statement will be put in the record.

With no further business the committee now stands adjourned.

[Whereupon at 9:30 a.m. the subcommittee adjourned.]

APPENDIX

Prepared Statement of Hon. G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Chairman, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations

This morning we are meeting to receive the testimony on the implementation of title IV of Public Law 95-202, the GI Bill Improvements Act of 1977. Title IV of Public Law 95-202 provides that service of any person as a member of the Women's Air Forces Service Pilots or the service of any person in any other similarly situated group, the members of which rendered service to the Armed Forces of the United States in a capacity considered civilian employment or contractual service at the time such service was rendered, shall be considered active duty personnel for purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration if the Secretary of Defense reviews the historical records and other evidence and makes an affirmative determination that such service constituted active military service and issues to each member a discharge from service under honorable conditions.

Subsequent to the enactment of Public Law 95-202, committee members have expressed concern that the influx of these new groups eligible for veterans' benefits would overload the Veterans' Administration's capacity to adequately provide for all veterans in these days of economic austerity. To discuss this matter, we have asked the deputy chief benefits director of the Veterans' Administration to testify on the impact of Public Law 95-202 on VA programs.

In order to review those civilian groups seeking active duty status under title IV of Public Law 95-202, the Department of Defense civilian/military service review board was established. We have asked the Department of Defense to advise us of the methodology used in determining that WASPS and similarly situated groups were entitled to veterans' benefits. We would also like to know the number of individuals in each of these groups, and which groups have been judged to have had active duty service. We anticipate General Caudry will give the committee an overview as to why some groups have been judged to have rendered such service, and why the majority of groups seeking such recognition were not approved.

The first group designated as having rendered active duty service was the Women Airforce Service Pilots. WASPS precipitated the enactment of Public Law 95-202, and they are especially concerned that certain veterans' benefits are not being afforded them. Testifying for the WASPS today will be Mrs. Elaine D. Harmon, chairman of the WASPS' Veterans' Benefits Committee, and Ms. Patricia C. Hughes, distinguished editor of the Stars and Stripes and congressional liaison for the WASPS.

I might also add that WASPS are concerned that they are not being provided veterans' preference in Federal employment. To address this issue, we asked the Director of the Office of Personnel Managment for his opinion as to whether these groups should be accorded veterans' preference. At this time, I would like to read his opinion, which is identical to the opinion of the Department of Justice, for the hearing record.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management,
Washington, D.C., September 28, 1981.

Hon. G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This is in reply to your letter of August 27, 1981 in which you invited me to testify before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations on September 29, 1981, regarding veterans' preference for former members of the Women's Air Forces Service Pilots (WASP). Your Committee staff, in a dicussion with a member of the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) Office of Congressional Relations, agreed that a letter stating OPM's position would serve as an appropriate substitute for my appearance.

I have enclosed copies of two legal opinions regarding veterans' preference for WASP's. One was written in 1978 by the General Counsel of the U.S. Civil Service Commission (now OPM), and the second by the Assistant Attorney General of the United States. The Assistant Attorney General's opinion was given on July 7, 1981 in response to a request from OPM.

Both opinions state that a review of legislation and legislative history shows no grant of authority to the Civil Service Commission or OPM which permits the awarding of veterans' preference to WASP's. The opinions state that legislation and legislative history speak to the awarding of benefits administered by the Veterans

Administration. As a result, OPM must continue its practice of awarding veterans' preference only to those who clearly fall within the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 2108, unless otherwise directed to do so through new legislation. However, we do not oppose hearings on this subject to consider legislation in this area.

If I can be of further assistance in this matter, please call on me. Thank you for the opportunity to state the position of the Office of Personnel Management.

Sincerely,

DONALD J. DEVINE, *Director.*

Enclosures.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL,
Washington, D.C., July 7, 1981.

MEMORANDUM FOR MARGERY WAXMAN, GENERAL COUNSEL, OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

This responds to your request of June 4, 1981 for our opinion on whether members of the Women's Air Force Service Pilots (WASPS) are entitled to a veterans' preference. 5 U.S.C. § 2108. We have examined the legislative history of the WASP's statute, 38 U.S.C. § 106 note (Supp. III 1979) and of the veterans' preference statute and agree with your conclusion that the WASPS are not entitled to a veterans' preference.

The WASPS' civilian employment during World War II is "considered active duty for the purposes of all laws adminstered by the Veterans' Administration." 38 U.S.C. § 106 note. Since the veterans' preference statute is administered by the Office of Personnel Management, not the Veterans Administration (VA), it is not subject to the WASP statute.

We have found nothing that contradicts the plain language of the statute. The legislative history stated that the statute "would bring the WASPS under the benefits of the VA," 124 Cong. Rec. S17320 (daily ed. Oct. 19, 1977) and compared it to earlier legislation "to extend Veterans' Administration benefits to these and certain other civilians." Id. at S17322. Title 38, although captioned "Veterans Benefits," does not in fact include all the benefits available to veterans.[1] Thus, the plain language of the statute limits the WASPS to those benefits administered by the VA.[2]

We note that the WASPS' present inability to qualify for a veterans' preference could be modifed legislatively with relatively straightforward and uncomplicated amendments.

THEODORE B. OLSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., June 1, 1981.

WILLIAM R. IRVIN,
Director, Staffing Resources Division,
Bureau of Recruiting and Examining.

ENTITLEMENT TO VETERAN'S PREFERENCE

This is in response to your memorandum of December 22, 1977 in which you requested an opinion whether Public Law 95-202, Title IV, Section 401, the G.I. Bill Improvement Act of 1977, entitles the former Women's Air Forces Service Pilots (WASP's) to veterans preference.

The legislative history of the law makes no reference or statements indicating that a preference as accorded under the Veteran's Preference Act is to be extended under this Act.

Senator Goldwater stated in his argument in support of the WASP 1977 G.I. Bill, "My amendment would bring the WASP's under the benefits of the VA." Throughout the Senator's argument emphasis was placed upon the WASP's as being entitled to be called veterans and extending to them VA benefits. The Senator quoted the Air Transport Command history and the intent then to militarize the WASP's in 1944. The benefits were referred to as, "military status would be given them [WASP's], the advantages of military insurance, death benefits, hospitalization, pension, and other aids . . .". Congressional Record, Oct. 19, 1977, S. 17320. The Senator stressed that the 1977 G.I. Bill would accord the WASP's the veteran's benefits that they had not as yet received.

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[1] See, for example 42 U.S.C. §§ 417(h) (Social Security), 1477, 1590(d), 1592n(h) (housing); 12 U.S.C. § 1709(b)(2) (mortgage insurance); 7 U.S.C. § 1983(e) (farm loans).

[2] A court would not consider Senator Goldwater's description of what he or Congress intended the bill to accomplish in ascertaining the meaning and effect of this legislation. In construing a statute, the courts will not consider the noncontemporaneous *post hoc* testimony by legislators as to their individual intentions or the intent of the legislature when it enacted the bill. Such statements are not part of the legislative history and are "entitled to no weight." *N.C. Freed Co.* v. *Board of Governors,* 473 F. 2d 1210, 1217 n. 23 (2d Cir. 1973) (letter from bills' sponsor). See also *Allyn* v. *United States,* 461 F. 2d 810, 811 (Ct. Cl. 1972); 2A C. Sands, Sutherland Statutory Construction § 48.16 (1973).

The Civil Service Commission has taken the position in previous requests to extend veteran's preference to Marine employees of the Panama Canal, H.R. 4251, 1944, and the Coast Guard Reserve (Temporary), that the Veteran's Preference Act should be narrowly interpreted, and preference extended only to those individuals who clearly fall within the provisions of the Act.

A special act of Congress was necessary in order to bring the Coast Guard Reserve (Temporary) within the provisions of the Veteran's Preference Act. The Reserve was created as a military organization as part of the Coast Guard pursuant to section 201 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, 14 U.S.C. § 751a. The Reserve, as a military organization and part of the U.S. Coast Guard, was included as a branch of the U.S. Armed Forces and thus qualified for veteran's preference under section 2 of the Veteran's Preference Act of 1944.

Senator Goldwater argued that VA benefits had by recent legislation been given to "all Polish people who fought in the Polish Army and who are now American citizens . . . [and] we can do this much for our own American girls who were citizens during World War II." However, we have interpreted the law, P.L. 94-491, October 14, 1976, as according the Polish and Czechoslovakian servicemen who became U.S. citizens, benefits administered by the Veterans Administration only, and that veteran's preference has not been extended to them.

The G.I. Improvement Bill of 1977 did not grant authority to the Commission to include the WASP's as having performed active duty for the purpose of receiving a preference in the civil service. Veteran's preference is accorded under the provision of the Veteran's Preference Act, a law which the Commission has been authorized to administer. Thus, veteran's preference cannot be included among the benefits administered by the VA. Since the Commission does not have expressed nor implied authority in the 1977 G.I. Bill or its legislative history to extend veteran's preference to the WASP's, we read the Act to mean that the WASP's are entitled only to those benefits administered by the VA, e.g., the advantages of military insurance, death benefits, hospitalization, pension, etc.

H. PATRICK SWYGERT,
General Counsel.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ROBERT D. CAUDRY, CHAIRMAN, DOD CIVILIAN/MILITARY SERVICE REVIEW BOARD

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee I welcome the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee to discuss Public Law 95-202 which was implemented by DOD Directive 1000.20 on January 24, 1979.

Since the publication of this directive the Secretary of the Air Force as Executive Agent for DOD has approved eight groups under the provisions of Public Law 95-202 and has disapproved 23 group applications. The Secretary's decision in each case has adopted the recommendation and rationale of the DOD Civilian-Military Service Review Board. Attachment 1 shows the eight approved groups, the estimated number of eligibles in each group, and the number who have actually applied for discharge certificates. Thus far 2,687 individuals have received discharge certificates under the provisions of Public Law 95-202, and several hundred others are in the process of receiving discharges. Attachment 2 lists the 23 groups whose applications have been disapproved. Attachment 3 shows the remaining applications which have been received and which are in various stages of processing.

In arriving at its recommendations to the Secretary, the DOD Civilian/Military Service Review Board examines each application (along with the Advisory Panel reivew) in light of the criteria specified in Public Law 95-202. It would require an extended discussion of each group application for me to explain to this subcommittee the particular factors which influenced the Board's recommendation in each case. However, those factors which influenced the decision in a particular case are published in the Federal Register when the decision on that case is announced.

It is possible to make some generalizations concerning the Board's application of the Public Law 95-202 criteria. First, the burden is upon the applicant to establish that the group's service was equivalent to active military service. Secondly, it should be noted that none of the approved groups meet all of the criteria listed in

Public Law 95-202 and that many of the disapproved groups meet at least one or more of the criteria. In deciding whether a group's service was equivalent to active military service, the Board is not so much interested in how many as in which criteria are met.

Several of the Public Law 95-202 criteria have been found to be of little or no assistance in determining whether a group's service was equivalent to active military service. These criteria apply (or fail to apply) to almost everyone. We have discovered, for example, that civilians in a theater of war, no matter why they may be there and no matter what their connection with the military, are to some extent subject to military justice and discipline. We have discovered that during World War II numerous civilians who had association with the military wore a uniform of some sort and had an "assimilated" rank, and the members of almost every group could (in theory at least) have breached their contracts or resigned.

The Board has considered one of the most significant criteria to be whether the members of a group had reasonable expectations that their service would be considered active military service. Seven of the eight groups approved thus far did have this expectation, and the Board found the expectation to be reasonable. None of the disapproved groups had creditable expectation. The degree to which members of a group were subject to military control and were integrated into a military Service is also important. As a generalization it can be said that the members of approved groups were under greater military control and were more fully integrated into a military Service than were members of groups not approved. Finally, the extent to which a group received military training and acquired a military capability can also be important. The best example of such a group is the Wake Island civilians, who received "on the job" training in combat and in combat support operations.

Thank you. I will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

GROUPS APPROVED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 95-202

1. Women's Airforces Service Pilots, approved March 8, 1979:	
Estimated number of living eligibles	1,050
Individual applications approved	834
2. Signal Corps female telephone operators in WWI, approved May 15, 1979:	
Total number of eligibles (in 1918)	334
Individual applications approved	54
3. Engineer field clerks in WWII, approved May 15, 1979:	
Estimated number of living eligibles	5
Individual applications approved	2
4. Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, approved March 18, 1980:	
Estimated number of living eligible	6,000
Individual applications approved	1,536
Individual applications pending approval	138
5. Quartermaster Corps, female clerical employees serving with the AEF, approved January 22, 1981:	
Total number of eligibles (in 1918)	62
Individual applications approved	3
6. Civilian employees, PNAB, who actively participated in the defense of Wake Island, approved January 22, 1981:	
Maximum number of eligibles	1,150
Estimated number of living eligibles	500
Individual applications approved:	251
Individual applications pending approval	86
7. Reconstruction aides and dietitians in WWI, approved July 6, 1981:	
Estimated number of living eligibles	50
Individual applications approved,	5
8. Male civilian ferry pilots, approved July 17, 1981:	
Estimated number of eligibles (in 1945)	30
Individual applications approved	2
Total applications approved	2,687
Total applications pending approval	224

GROUPS DISAPPROVED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 95-202

1. AAF civilian maintenance instructors.
2. Air Service Command maintenance workers.
3. Army Exchange Service (accountants).
4. Auxiliary military police in WWII.

5. CAA war training service.
6. Civilian employees, PNAB, station on Wake Island at the outbreak of WWII.[1]
7. Civilian flight instructors (pilots) at Army Air Force Schools.
8. Civilian highway traffic engineers.
9. Civilian technician employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.
10. Communications experts in Korea 1950–1951.
11. Consairway.
12. Contract technical services personnel.
13. Crewmen, U.S. Army vessels, WWII.
14. Geiger sub depot office employees during WWII.
15. Hawaiian Air Depot Volunteer Corps.
16. Office of Field Service, Office of Scientific Research and Development.
17. Pan American Airways employees (Pacific division).
18. Quartermaster Corps female clerical employment in WWII.[1]
19. RMK-BRJ Co. employees.
20. U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps.
21. War Production Board employees.
22. Women's air raid defense.
23. Women's aircraft mechanics.

APPLICATION AWAITING ADVISORY PANEL REVIEW

1. American Red Cross.
2. Army Signal Corps trainees.
3. CAA employees Navy service.
4. China mission, Foreign Economic Administration.
5. Coast Guard Reserve.
6. Guam local security police force.
7. Office of Strategic Services Counter Intelligence Branch.
8. U.S. Army warning service volunteers observers.
9. U.S. civilian volunteers in defense of Bataan.
10 U.S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps.
11. Western Electric technical observers.

GROUPS AWAITING DoD C/MSRB CONSIDERATION

1. AAF operations analysts.
2. Aircraft logistics specialists assigned to vietnam during the war years.
3. Civil Air Patrol.
4. Gura Air Depot construction engineers in WWII.
5. United States Maritime Service training organization.
6. Vietnam civilian POWs'internees.
7. World War II aircraft procurement inspectors.

GROUPS AWAITING SECRETARIAL DECISION

1. WWII Merchant Marines.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ELAINE D. HARMON, CHAIRMAN OF THE WASP VETERANS' BENEFITS COMMITTEE

First, I want to thank each of you for granting the Women Airforce Service Pilots WW II (WASP) the opportunity to present the questions we have in relation to our status as veterans and our eligibility for veterans' benefits.

I have been asked by the WASP to appear before this committee not only as their appointed chairman of the WASP Veterans' Benefits Committee but also to relate to you the circumstances under which I have been denied veterans' benefits, as one example of the denial of these benefits to WASP.

WASP HISTORY

In order to ease the strain caused by the shortage of aircraft pilots during World War II, the Women's Auxiliary Flying Squadron (WAFS) and, later, the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) were established in September 1942. The program was organized under the Civil Service rather than the Army Air Corps because at that time no precedent had been set to commission women into the Air Corps as pilots. The plan was to militarize the group once it was running smoothly and had proved its worthiness. The proposal for militarization of the WASP was introduced in the House of Representatives in early 1944. Its failure to pass was not due to opposition to militarization of the WASP or failure of the WASP to prove themselves but to a situation that had come to focus at that time dealing with civilian male flying instructors who were losing their jobs due to a cutback in the Army flying training program. With slackening demand for pilots after the successful invasion of Normandy in June 1944, it was decided that there was no longer justification for a training program for the women. It seems that but for the turn the war took at this time, the WASP would have been militarized. As a result of the action of Congress, the WASP were deactivated on December 20, 1944. Each WASP was issued an honorable discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States, a discharge which is the same in every respect as the discharge of any military personnel eligible for an honorable discharge.

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[1] A subgroup of each of these groups were approved.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES REQUIRED OF AND ACCORDED WASP

The following is a list of some of the military activities required of and accorded WASP: received medals reserved for military personnel; carried side arms to protect classified equipment; required to learn infantry drill; conformed to military courtesy (saluting, retreat); wore uniform on and off duty hours; conformed to military discipline (airdrome officer duty, could not leave base without a pass); participated in physical training required at duty bases; participated in reviews, inspections and close order drills; assigned to courses normally reserved for military personnel (Military Law, Military Courtesy, Articles of War) and; worked hours as required (8–24 hours on duty).

WASP DUTIES AND SERVICE

The following flight activities are typical of the duties assigned to WASP. They are not known to have been assigned to other civil pilots: ferrying of pursuit aircraft; flying of radio controlled aircraft ("Restricted" Project); towing of targets for anti-aircraft firing live ammunition; towing targets for air-to-air gunnery practice (live ammunition); test flying new aircraft; training at specialized flight school (Pursuit and bomber) and; assignments as pilots to Air Force bases with "Restricted" projects.

In other words, the duties of the WASP were the same as those of any of the military pilots flying within the continental United States.

It is noted that WASP flew every type of aircraft of the Air Corps from the training ships to bombers, including the B-29, to all of the pursuit craft as well as the jet aircraft which were experimental at the time.

RESERVE STATUS

On January 4, 1949, four years after deactivation of the WASP program, the United States Airforce offered WASP commissions as 2nd lieutenants in the United States Airforce on a nonflying status or in the United States Airforce Reserves on a nonflying status. The rank of commission in the Reserves was predicated on the length of service in the WASP, exclusive of the training period. In July 1955, those of us who had joined the Reserves were informed that "A female officer will be discharged whenever she is the parent by birth or adoption of a child under 18 years of age of whom she has personal or legal custody, or has or assumes personal custody of a child under 18 years of age, or is a stepparent of a child under 18 years of age and such child is within the household for a period of more than 30 days a year, except that no female member will be discharged under this section on the basis of circumstances which existed at the time of acceptance of, and did not then render her ineligible to apply for, or accept a commission as a Reserve of the Air Force." This regulation was a quote of paragraph 10e, AFR 35-6, 3 February 1953, as amended. We were, therefore, discharged from the Reserves, if we had children after joining the Reserves.

PASSAGE OF PUBLIC LAW 95-202

On November 23, 1977, Congress enacted Public Law 95-202, section 401, which declared that the service of members of the WASP shall be considered active duty for the purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration provided that the Secretary of Defense determined that their service constituted active military service and that each member is issued a discharge from the service under honorable conditions, where warranted.

The purpose of this legislation was to correct an oversight or injustice to the WASP due to the turn of events in World War II and to the attitude of society at that time as to the position of women.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE DENIED

Having been declared a veteran finally, 35 years after the fact, and informed that veterans' benefits were now available, I applied for a Civil Service position in September, 1979, and indicated on my application that I am a veteran. When I was not given veterans' job preference points, I questioned the reason. The Assistant Area Manager of the Pittsburgh Headquarters of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), responded in a letter dated October 10, 1979 that "Service in the Women's Air Service Pilots (WASPS) is not considered active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States under the veterans preference laws.", based on the definition of a veteran who is eligible for preference as stated in "5 U.S.C. 2108." On November 6, 1979, I wrote to the OPM Assistant Area Manager and explained to him that this law clearly encompasses WASP. On November 9, 1979, I received a letter from the Pittsburgh Headquarters of OPM stating that instructions had been received that WASP service time is creditable as active military service, and my record had been corrected to include five points for veterans' preference. On December 13, 1979, I received yet another letter from this office stating that WASP service time does not confer eligibility for veterans' preference. I was informed that I should contact the General Counsel of the Office of Personnel Management if I had any questions. The response I received from General Counsel Margery Waxman was that "WASPs were not included within the scope of veterans' preference under the Veterans' Preference Act (although they are eligible for other benefits administered by the VA)." The letter went on to say that nothing in the GI Bill Improvement Act of 1977 or its legislative history authorized the commission to include WASPs as having performed active duty for the purpose of receiving a preference in the Civil Service.

THE PROBLEM

The problem is based on the interpretation of Public Law 95-202 and 5 U.S.C. 2108. The interpretation of Public Law 95-202 sec. 401 should be based on the intent of Congress in declaring WASP to be veterans. There should be no inconsistency in its interpretation. The intent of Congress is clearly explained in the letter from Senator Barry Goldwater dated September 10, 1981. In this letter, Mr. Goldwater says, "As author of the 1977 law, I know what it means. Congress intended to make WASPs eligible for all veterans' benefits and programs just as any other person who served on active duty in World War II." By providing in Public Law 95-202 that service as a WASP "shall be considered active duty for the purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration," Congress knew and intended that all other laws which refer to veterans would automatically incorporate an identical meaning.

Specifically, title 5, United States Code, section 2108(1), relative to Federal employees and job applicants, defines "veterans" to include "an individual who * * * served on active duty in the Armed Forces during a war." Title 6 does not define who is an individual who served on active duty. Obviously a cross reference to laws administered by the Veterans' Administration is necessary. And accordingly to Public Law 95-202, a WASP is such an individual.

Moreover, section 2108(2) of title 5 defines "disabled veteran" as one who "is receiving compensation, disability retirement, benefits, or pension * * * administered by the Veterans' Administration." This clearly covers any WASP who is so disabled. Thus, it would put a ridiculous self-contradiction into title 5 if disabled WASPs would be "preference eligible," but all other WASPs, who served in the same period of war, would not be. Obviously, the law should be interpreted consistently and logically by qualifying all catgegories of WASPs as "veterans." '

OTHER PROBLEM AREAS

The problem relating to veterans' job preference is only one example of the problems WASP have had. Other WASP have been denied veterans' benefits as to time of service for retirement benefits by the Airforce, the Army, the Navy, the Reserves, the Civil Service and Social Security. There is no type of work for which a WASP can count her time in the WASP toward retirement benefits. Although Civil Service employees as WASP, those WASP who continued with Civil Service positions in other capacities have now been denied their WASP time for retirement purposes on the ground that WASP time was military service for purposes of the Veterans' Administration only.

WASP have been officially declared veterans by Congress. Although they were granted honorable discharges in 1944, they have been reissued honorable discharges since the 1977 legislation was passed. The honorable discharge issued to a WASP by the Department of Defense is no different in context than the honorable discharge issued to any other veteran of an Armed Service of the United States. This fact should be kept in mind when this Committee reviews the interpretation of Public Law 95-202 and the other laws involved and referred to herein.

CLARIFICATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION DEEMED NECESSARY

The WASP wish to call the following issues to the attention of the Committee:

1. What was the intent of Congress in enacting Public Law 95-202, section 401?
2. Does Public Law 95-202 clearly state the intent of Congress? If not, then the required steps should be taken for a statutory change to properly state the intent.
3. It should be clarified as to whether Public Law 95-202 sec. 401 extends veterans' preference in Civil Service to WASP under title 5 U.S.C. 2108.
4. Can the WASP time of those who, after deactivation of the WASP, joined the Army, the Navy, the Airforce or the Reserves add their WASP time onto their other military service time for retirement purposes?
5. The Social Security regulations permit veterans to include their military service time in calculating their "quarters" required for receiving Social Security benefits. Are WASP eligible for this benefit under Public Law 95-202?
6. Should WASP be denied their WASP service time for Civil Service retirement purposes as well as for their time in all other classes of work such as the military or private enterprise?

Ms. Harmon submitted the following correspondence from: A. Office of Personnel Management; B. United States Air Force Reserve; C. Members of the WASPs; and D. Senator Barry Goldwater.

A. CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

U.S. Office of Personnel Management,
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 10, 1979.

Ms. Elaine D. Harmon,
Silver Spring, Md.

Dear Ms. Harmon: This is in response to your letter concerning veteran preference for your Mid-Level application.

Although you claimed veteran preference on your Personal Qualifications Statement, it was not granted because it does not meet the requirements for preference specified by law (5 U.S.C. 2108). Section 2108 defines a veteran in part as an individual who served on active duty in the armed forces during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized. Service in the Women's Air Service Pilots (WASPS) is not considered active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States under the veteran preference laws. Therefore, we cannot grant you veteran preference as you requested.

If we may be of further service, please advise.

Sincerely,

Nathan L. Singletary,
Assistant Area Manager.

November 6, 1979.

Mr. Nathan L. Singletary,
Assistant Area Manager, U.S. Office of Personnel Management,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Singletary: I have obtained a copy of 5 U.S.C. 2108 which you cited as the reason I was not given veteran preference as I had claimed on my Personal Qualifications Statement.

After reading the law and discussing it with various knowledgeable persons in Washington, no one interprets it as you. There are three conditions listed in (1)(A) of that law, any one of which qualifies a person for veterans' benefits. Wasps qualify under the first condition which reads, "'Veteran' means an individual who served on active duty in the armed forces during a war." Note that the conjunction in the sentence is "or", not "and". If the conjunction were "and", a person could only qualify if he satisfied all three conditions. There is no way that the sentence can be interpreted to mean that a person has to qualify under more than one of the three conditions.

One person with whom I spoke was Don Smith in the Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street N.W., Room 6H35, Washington, D.C. 20415. He said that if you have any questions about the interpretation of 5 U.S.C. 2108, he would be glad to talk to you about it. His phone number is (202) 254-3058.

I have enclosed a copy of my discharge and the letter accompanying it. Perhaps these papers will help clear up the misunderstanding.

Yours truly,

ELAINE D. HARMON.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9, 1979.

MRS. ELAINE D. HARMON,
Silver Spring, Md.

DEAR MRS. HARMON: This replies to your recent letter regarding veterans preference.

Thank you for again bringing your case to our attention since subsequent to our letter of October 10, 1979, to you, we received on October 12, 1979, instructions which indicate that time with the Women's Air Service Pilots is creditable as active military service. Accordingly, we have changed your Mid-Level Positions' records to include TP (5-point veterans preference); an amended notice is attached.

Thank you for your continued interest in Federal employment.

Sincerely,

NATHAN L. SINGLETARY,
Acting Area Manager.

DECEMBER 13, 1979.

MRS. ELAINE D. HARMON,
Silver Spring, Md.

DEAR MRS. HARMON: This letter has further reference to the granting of veterans preference to you under our Mid-Level Positions' examination based upon your service with the Women's Air Service Pilots (WASPS).

We have been advised since our letter to you of November 9, 1979, that service with the WASPS does not confer eligibility for veterans preference. Therefore, regrettably we must remove veterans preference from your Mid-Level Positions' record. An amended notice is attached.

If you have any questions, please direct them to our Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20415.

Again, thank you for your continued interest in Federal employment.

Sincerely,

NATHAN L. SINGLETARY,
Assistant Area Manager.

JUNE 6, 1980.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL,
U.S. Office of Personnel Management,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Last September I applied for a Civil Service job and was not granted veterans' job preference points. After inquiring why, I was granted the points and then later informed that I was not eligible for the points. I was a Wasp during World War II and we were declared veterans several years ago by Congress. No regulation was cited nor was any reason given as to why Wasps, as veterans, are not eligible for the job preference points.

I would appreciate it if you could answer two questions for me:

(1) On what basis was it determined that I am ineligible for job preference points? Please send me a copy of the regulation.

(2) How is it determined which honorably discharged veterans are eligible for job preference points and which ones are not?

Sincerely,

MRS. ELAINE D. HARMON.

U.S. OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT,
Washington, D.C., August 26, 1980.

MRS. ELAINE D. HARMON,
Silver Spring, Md.

DEAR MRS. HARMON: This letter responds to your request for information as to why you are ineligible for veterans' preference based on your status as a WASP during World War II. In addition, we have explored your situation with our Veterans Employment Programs Office and have obtained background information concerning the error made in your case in originally granting such preference.

At the time you originally applied for veterans' preference status, our Federal Personnel Manual erroneously stated that service in Women's Air Force Service Pilots qualified a person for veterans' preference (Installment 75, September 21, 1979, to FPM Supplement 296-31). On the basis of that erroneous FPM Supplement, veterans' preference was accorded to you. It was later brought to the attention of the Veterans Employment Programs Office that WASPs were not included within the scope of veterans' preference under the Veteran's Preference Act (although they are eligible for other benefits administered by the VA). A ruling of the General Counsel of the former Civil Service Commission (now OPM) stated that nothing in the G.I. Bill Improvement Act of 1977 or its legislative history authorized the Commission to include WASPs as having performed active duty for the purpose of receiving a preference in the civil service, although WASPs were entitled to benefits administered by the VA such as military insurance, death benefits, hospitalization, pension, etc.

Following upon issuance of that opinion by the General Counsel, a correction was issued to the Federal Personnel Manual, and your preference was withdrawn pursuant to that clarification of the law.

Thus, the direct answers to the questions in your letter are:

(1) There is no "regulation" rendering you ineligible for veterans' preference, but the Veteran's Preference Act as interpreted by OPM does not cover you. Our regulations, based upon the law, do not include WASPs.

(2) Honorably discharged veterans are accorded veterans' preference strictly in accordance with the intent of Congress as outlined in the Veteran's Preference Act. As noted in the General Counsel's opinion, "the Veteran's Preference Act should be narrowly interpreted, and preference extended only to those individuals who clearly fall within the provisions of the Act."

It does seem somewhat unfair that Congress did not accord veterans' preference to WASPs when it passed the G.I. Bill Improvement Act of 1977. Nevertheless, the statute must be applied as written, and we have no authority to change the terms of the applicable legislation.

I hope this clarifies the situation. We are sorry for any inconvenience caused by the error in our former procedures.

Sincerely,

MARGERY WAXMAN,
General Counsel.

B. CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE RESERVE

JACQUELINE COCHRAN, INC.,
New York, N.Y., January 4, 1949.

DEAR Ex-WASP: At long last, the United States Air Force has agreed to offer to all Ex-WASP who meet the standards and qualifications a commission of 2nd Lieutenant in the United States Air Force on a nonflying status or in the United States Air Force Reserve on a nonflying status. The rank of commission in the Reserve will be predicated on the lenght of service you had in the WASP, exclusive of training periods.

I think it is very important for each of you to avail yourself of the privilege of being in the Reserve. There is always a hope that at a later date you may be put on a flying status. If there is a war, and we are still of a proper age, I am reasonably certain that we would be assured of flying status in the Air Force. I personally think it is very nice to be a member of the Reserve in which I have already been commissioned.

Will you please send me the information requested on the enclosed postcard in order to expedite checking your records in Washington and to determine whether or not you are interested. Space has been provided on the postcard for the name and address of any Ex-WASP you know who has not been contacted as I am anxious to reach all Ex-WASP, if possible. I can cross-check any names you submit against my list.

Sincerely,

JACQUELINE COCHRAN.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH AIR FORCE,
Langley Air Force Base, Va., January 31, 1950.

2d Lt. ELAINE D. HARMON, USAFR,
Paint Branch Farms, Silver Springs, Md.

APPOINTMENT IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE RESERVE

1. Enclosed is Letter of Appointment in the United States Air Force Reserve.
2. It is requested that the enclosed Oath of Office be accomplished and returned to this headquarters with the least practicable delay. Existing regulations require cancellation of instrument of appointment if Oath of Office is not received within a reasonable period of time.

By command of Major General Hale:

JOHN M. HANNAN, JR.,
CWO USAF, Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH AIR FORCE,
Langley Air Force Base, Va., January 26, 1950.

2d Lt. ELAINE D. HARMON, USAFR,
Paint Branch Farms,
Silver Springs, Md.

APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE RESERVE UNDER SECTION 37, National Defense Act, as Amended

1. The Secretary of the Air Force has directed me to inform you that by direction of the President you are appointed in the United States Air Force Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Air Force of the United States, effective this date, in the grade and with service number shown in address above, for a period of five (5) years. Acceptance of this appointment vacates any previous appointment in the United States Air Force Reserve.
2. There is inclosed herewith a form for oath of office, which you are requested to execute and return promptly to this office. The execution and return of the required oath of office constitute an acceptance of your appointment. No other evidence of acceptance is required. A commission evidencing your appointment will be forwarded at a later date. In in the interim, this letter will serve as proof of your appointment.
3. Prompt action is requested since regulations require cancellation of the tender of appointment if acceptance is not received within a reasonable time.
4. You will not perform the duties of an officer under this appointment until specifically called to active duty by competent authority.
5. It is desired that any change in permanent home address or a temporary address of more than thirty (30) days duration be reported to the Commanding Officer of the United States Air Force organization having custody of your records. Forms for submitting change of address may be secured from any United States Air Force organization.

By command of Major General Hale:

W. L. BAXTER,
Major, USAF, Assistant Adjutant General.

AIR RESERVE RECORDS CENTER,
CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND,
Denver, Colo., July 15, 1955.

2d Lt. ELAINE D. HARMON,
Paint Branch Farms,
Silver Spring, Md.

REQUEST FOR DOCUMENTS

1. During a recent audit of records filed this Center, information contained in your Military Personnel Record indicated that you were the parent of three minor children. However, only the birthdates of two children, June 7, 1946 and July 12,

1947, are a matter of record. It is requested that true or photostatic copies of the birth certificates of all your dependents be furnished this Center, Attention: PERS-B4, to bring your records to date.

2. A review of your Military Personnel Record further indicates that at the time of your application for appointment in the Air Force Reserve, on April 20, 1949, you listed only two minor dependents. For your information the following extract of paragraph 10e, AFR 35-6, February 3, 1953, as amended, is quoted: "A female officer will be discharged whenever she is the parent by birth or adoption of a child under 18 years of age of whom she has personal or legal custody, or has or assumes personal custody of a child under 18 years of age, or is a stepparent of a child under 18 years of age and such child is within the household for a period of more than 30 days a year, except that no female member will be discharged under this section on the basis of circumstances which existed at the time of acceptance of, and did not then render her ineligible to apply for, or accept a commission as a Reserve of the Air Force."

3. Since there is no provisions made in Air Force Regulations for children born, or for whom you have assumed personal custody, subsequent to date of your application for appointment, it may be you are ineligible to retain your reserve commission. In the event you are ineligible to retain your commission, you may submit a tender of unqualified resignation under provisions of paragraph 6a, AFR 35-6. Copies are inclosed for your convenience. Documentary evidence should also accompany the resignation when forwarded to this Center. Air Reserve Record Center, ConAC, Denver, Colorado, PERS-B4, Subject: Request for Doucments.

4. It is requested you reply to this letter at the earliest possible date. Failure to reply within thirty days from date of receipt of this letter may cause action to be initiated under provisions of paragraph 10h, AFR 35-6, February 3, 1953, as amended, to terminate your reserve commission.

By order of the Commander:

MORRIS F. AMES,
1st Lt., USAF, OIC, Security, and Distribution Branch.

C. CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASP MEMBERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
HEADQUARTERS AIR RESERVE PERSONNEL CENTER,
Denver, Colo., July 1, 1981.

DAYLE D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Director, Directorate of Personnel.

RETIRED PAY AND RECORD OF POINTS EARNED AS WOMEN AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOT (WASP)

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter, dated June 25, 1981, detailing my eligibility to apply for retired pay. Your data agree with those on the computer printout I received from your Center dated February 6, 1978 and with my own records but only for points earned after July 1, 1949.

I would like to petition for inclusion in this record, the active duty time I served with the Womens Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) prior to July 1, 1949.

In November 1977 Congress passed bills designating WASP service as active duty service. These bills were signed into law by the President of the United States on November 23, 1977.

Responding to the new public law, the Air Force accepted applications from women who served with the WASP, for their Honorable Discharge certificates. I applied and recieved my Discharge in September 1979.

I served with the WASP program, prior to July 1979: from January 15, 1943, when I entered training, until the program was deactivated on December 20, 1944. Verification of these dates may be found in the attached copies of my Letter of Notice To Report (attachment #1) and my WASP Discharge Certificate (attachment #2). Copies are also enclosed of my Honorable Discharge (attachment #3), and the DD Form 214, Report of Separation From Act Duty (attachment #4) and the covering letter from the Air Force detailing the action of the Individual Service Review Board, (attachment #5).

With this evidence I request that my file be adjusted to include the points I earned prior to 1949, and that these be added to my record for retirement pay.

I will be pleased to send any additional documentation you may require.

Thank you for making these adjustments.
Sincerely,

DORA J. STROTHER,
Lt. Col., USAFR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
HEADQUARTERS AIR RESERVE PERSONNEL CENTER,
Denver, Colo., July 20, 1981.

RETIREMENT

Lt. Col. DORA J. STROTHER, USAFR RETIRED,
Ft. Worth, Tex.

1. Service with the Women's Air Service Pilots (WASP) is not creditable in determining entitlement to or in the computation of retired pay, under the provisions of Title 10, United States Code (USC), Section 1331.

2. In accordance with Public Law 95-202 service in the Women's Air Service Pilots (WASP) is only to be considered active service for the purpose of Veterans Administration benefits and may not be used for any other purpose. This is specifically outlined in the remarks section of your DD Form 214.

3. If you have any further questions please contact Mrs. Maxine Card, toll-free number 800-525-0102, extension 402.

DAYLE D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Director, Directorate of Personnel.

CORONADO, CALIF., *September 9, 1981.*

WOMEN AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOTS, WWII.

DEAR ELAINE: Re Pat Pateman's memo of 27 August and the "Important Announcement" about the House hearing which accompanied the recent WASP bylaws mailing.

(1) I am enclosing both the original and a copy of the Air Force letter sent to me 24 September 1979 denying me my request that WASP time be counted as military time so that my AF retired pay would be augmented.

(2) I am enclosing both the original and a copy of the Social Security letter sent to me April 3, 1980, denying my request that WASP time be counted as war-time service, adding to my "quarters" of eligibility (since it was not being used by another Federal Agency, i.e. the Air Force.) Male veterans get to count their time. This all came about because after I started receiving Social Security checks in 1980, I read the small print and wrote in and point out to them that they should not be using my WAAC service time (which the San Diego SS office did count, but which was also being counted by the AF), but that they could simply use the WASP time instead. So I wound up with neither, and I was dropped from Social Security and had to pay them back. I would have just kept my mouth shut and they never would have known the difference! In the meantime, I went back to work and earned three more Social Security quarters this past year, and presumably am again about to be covered by Social Security. If it ever comes to a choice of whether I want my WASP time counted toward Social Security or toward Air Force retirement, I imagine the latter would mean more money to me.

(3) I am enclosing no "documentation" on this third item, but I would also like to mention that we women reservists have been discriminated against because the Air Force is not counting for us the years between WWII service and the time the AF Reserve was organized—but these years were gratuitously blanketed in for the men. For instance, I served in the WAAC from July 1942 to August 1943, and the Air Force counts this time all right. I joined the AF Reserve at the first opportunity in February 1949. But I have a 6-year "gap" from 1943 to 1949. My year in the WASP could fill part of this if ever allowed, but the men got the whole period automatically anyway. I had to transfer to the retired reserve in 1970 because I had completed "28 years of commissioned service." This, of course, was based on my original commission in the WAAC in 1942, yet I never actually got credit for more than 22 years of service.

You may already have duplicate copies of my enclosures, from Pat Pateman's files. Please be sure to send back my originals as soon as you are finished with them. I really hate like the dickens to let them out of my hands.

My sincere thanks to you for taking up the battle. Keep 'em fighting!

Jeanne L. McSheehy,
Lt. Col., USAFR retired.

Department of the Air Force,
Headquarters Air Reserve Personnel Center,
Denver, Col., September 24, 1979.

Lt. Col. Jeanne L. McSheehy, USAFR Retired,
Coronado, Calif.

RETIRED PAY

1. The Secretary of the Air Force determined that the service of the Women's Air Force Service Pilots (WASPS) would be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for *purposes of Veterans Administration (VA) benefits only.* This action was in response to Public Law 95-202, passed on 23 November 1977, granting former WASPS eligibility for veterans benefits on the conditions that Department of Defense (DOD) issue them honorable military discharges for service between 10 September 1942 and 20 December 1944.

2. Since this service is considered active military service for purposes of VA benefits only, your retired pay will not be affected.

Dayle D. Marshall,
Director of Personnel Actions.

RECONSIDERATION DETERMINATION OF MS. JEANNE L. MCSHEEHY RETIREMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

You were born on December 28, 1917. You filed a claim for retirement insurance benefits on September 26, 1979. That claim was approved by using active military service in 1940 to 1943. Later it was determined that the active military service could not be used because it was already being used by another Federal Agency. Since the military service could not be used by Social Security Administration, you were not fully insured. You were notified by letters dated January 9 and March 5, 1980, that you were not fully insured and, thus, not entitled to receive monthly benefits. You requested reconsideration on March 7, 1980, disagreeing with the determination telling you that your military service could not be used because it was being used by another Federal Agency.

The issue to be decided is whether your active military service can be used by the Social Security Administration for any reason.

Upon reconsideration, we have determined that your active military service while a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps July 20, 1942, to August 15, 1943, cannot be used by the Social Security Administration for any reason this period of service was used to determine your retirement pay by the United States Air Force. Your period of service for the Women's Airforce Service Pilots is considered active service only for purposes of Veterans Administration benefits. Therefore, the period of active military service prior to January 1, 1957, cannot be used by the Social Security Administration for any reason. You are not fully insured and benefits are not payable on your social security earnings record at this time.

A worker must be age 62 and fully insured to receive retirement insurance benefits. A worker who attained age 62 in 1979 needs one quarter of coverage for each calendar year after 1950 and before 1979, whenever earned, a total of 28 quarters of coverage.

A calendar quarter means a 3-month period ending March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31 of any year. The maximum quarters of coverage that may be acquired in a calendar year are four. Prior to 1978, a quarter of coverage was credited for any quarter in which a worker was paid $50 or more in covered wages. From 1955 through 1977, a quarter of coverage was credited for each $100 earned in agricultural wages up to a maximum of four quarters in a calendar year. A self-employed person was credited with four quarters of coverage for any year in which he or she had net earnings of at least $400 from a trade or business. In 1978, a quarter of coverage was credited for each $250 in covered earnings. In 1979, a quarter of coverage was credited for each $260 in covered earnings. For the calendar year 1980, $290 of covered earnings are required for each quarter of coverage. A self-employed person's net earnings from a trade or business for a taxable year must be at least $400 before he or she can have any self-employment income.

Active military service can be used to secure quarters of coverage if certain requirements are met. When active military service is used by another Federal Agency to figure the amount of a retirement or survivor annuity, then the Social Security Administration cannot use the same period of service for any reason.

The United States Air Force used your active military service for the period when you served in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in determining your retirement pay. Your service in the Women's Airforce Service Pilots is considered active service only for veteran's benefits. Therefore, the Social Security Administration cannot use this period of service to figure insured status.

The following earnings have been reported to your social security record:

Year	Earnings reported	Quarters of coverage
1946	$157.51	1
1947	320.00	2
1962	19.00	0
1963	315.00	1
1973	839.00	4
1974	2,013.00	4
1975	2,319.00	3
1976	1,209.00	4
1977	2,066.00	4
1978	595.00	2
Total	9,257.51	25

You have 25 quarters of coverage. Since 28 quarters are needed for fully insured status, this requirement is not met. Therefore, insured status does not exist for payment of retirement insurance benefits on this social security record at this time.

You were paid benefits of $107.30 per month December 1979 through February 1980. Since you are not fully insured these benefits were not due you and you should refund $321.90 by check or money order made payable to "Social Security Administration, Claim Number 465-36-5519."

Authority: Sections 202(a), 213(a), 214(a), 217(a), and 217(e) of the Social Security Administration. Sections 404.1301, 404.1310, and 404.1311 of Regulations Number 4 of the Social Security Administration.

JOHN D. HENSLEY,
Chief, Reconsideration Section.

D. CORRESPONDENCE OF SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

MAY 4, 1981.

Mr. DON SMITH,
Veterans Employment Programs, Office of Personnel Management,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: As author of the 1977 law under which women pilots of World War II (WASPs) obtained veterans' status, I often hear from individual members of the group who tell me of their successor failures in obtaining services and benefits. I recently was informed that the only United States government unit not currently treating members of the WASPs as veterans is the Office of Personnel Management. I understand this results from an initial legal opinion provided by the General Counsel's Office under the Carter Administration.

Although I realize that lawyers can make a technical argument out of about anything, I can state with total assurance, as the original author of the WASPs law, that Congress intended to put these ladies in exactly the same situation as other veterans of World War II are in. In fact, one of the primary and deliberate goals of Congress, when it enacted the WASPs law, was to overturn an earlier legal opinion which had discriminated against women pilots. Believe it or not, during World War II, the Comptroller General gave the Army Air Corps a legal ruling stating that women were not "persons" eligible to enlist as active duty members of the military service. I repeatedly discussed this narrow ruling during the progress of legislative action on S. 247 and the related amendment that eventually became law as title IV of Public Law 95-202.

The point is, the overriding purpose of Congress was to overturn a narrow legal interpretation that had barred women from military and veterans' status originally, and now, ironically enough, I am advised that your legal office is doing exactly the same things some forty years later, that caused the problem earlier.

I urge you to please review your interpretation of Public Law 95-202 and give it the broadest meaning possible. It was Congressional intent to vest the WASPs with as broad rights of veterans as we could do, and this includes job preferences in Federal employment. The battle for the WASPs was won when Congress passed and the President enacted Public Law 95-202, and none of us should be wasting our time having to wage the same fight all over again. Very, very few of the ladies are seeking Federal positions, but this is a matter of principle to them. Pertinent pages from the legislative history are enclosed for your information.

Sincerely,

BARRY GOLDWATER.

MAY 4, 1981.

Mr. JOHN WARD,
Veterans Administration Liaison,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WARD: As author of the 1977 law under which World War II women pilots (WASPs) obtained the status of veterans, I receive many inquiries from individual members of the group, who say they receive conflicting and sometimes negative determinations when applying for various rights administered by the Veterans Administration. I am confident it is VA policy to provide these ladies with exactly the same rights that other veterans of World War II are entitled to, but it would reassure the organization if I could receive a clear, written reply from the VA confirming this fact.

We do not need to get down to listing exactly what services, programs and benefits are involved, but just something to show that the WASPs are on exactly the same footing as any other veteran who served during the period of World War II. If it is possible for you to summarize some of these rights, I know the ladies would appreciate it; but just a general reassurance is all they are asking for.

Sincerely,

BARRY GOLDWATER.

MAY 4, 1981.

Mr. RALPH HALL,
Director, Veterans Employment Service,
Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HALL: As author of the 1977 law under which World War II women pilots (WASPs) obtained the status of veterans, I receive many inquiries from individual members of the group, who say they receive conflicting and sometimes negative determinations when applying for various veterans rights. I am confident it is Department of Labor policy to provide these ladies with exactly the same job preference rights that other veterans of World War II are entitled to, but it would reassure the organization if I could receive a clear, written reply confirming this fact.

Sincerely,

BARRY GOLDWATER.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
SECRETARY OF LABOR,
Washington, D.C., June 25, 1981.

Hon. BARRY GOLDWATER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GOLDWATER: Thank you for your letter of May 4, 1981, to Mr. Ralph E. Hall, Director of the Veterans Employment Service. You requested a written statement confirming Department of Labor policy to provide veterans' job preference rights to Women's Air Forces Service Pilots (WASP's). Please accept our apology for the delay in responding.

According to Public Law 95-202, the G.I. Bill Improvement Act of 1977, Section 401, former WASP members are to be considered veterans for purposes of laws administered by the Veterans Administration provided the Department of Defense determines they served on active duty and issues a discharge under honorable conditions to each such member. In those instances where WASP members have been determined to be veterans by the Veterans Administration, it is Department of Labor policy to consider them as veterans for purposes of eligibility for programs administered by the Department. Of course they must also meet any other eligibility criteria for the particular program in question.

I hope this explains our position in this matter. Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND J. DONOVAN.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF BENEFITS DIRECTOR,
Washington, D.C., May 20, 1981.

Hon. BARRY GOLDWATER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GOLDWATER: I am pleased to respond to your inquiry regarding benefits for former Women's Air Forces Service Pilots.

A former WASP who has been issued an honorable discharge by the Air Force is entitled to the same benefits as are available to any other veteran of the same period of service. World War II veterans are entitled to numerous benefits from the Veterans Administration, providing all applicable entitlement criteria are met. These benefits include compensation for service-connected disability, nonservice-connected pension, burial allowance and home loans.

I am sorry to hear that some former WASPs are having difficulty with their claims for benefits. It may be that some of them are filing claims with the Veterans Administration prior to requesting their discharge certificates from the service department. Until their service is verified by the military we have no authority to grant veteran's benefits. In order to have her service recognized, a former WASP must submit Department of Defense Form 2168 to HQ AFMPC/MPCDOA1, Randolph AFB, Texas 78148. In addition, some claims may be denied because other entitlement criteria are not met. For example, a former WASP would have basic entitlement to pension based on her wartime service but her claim would be denied if her income exceeded the limit prescribed by law for the pension program.

Your interest in the Veterans Administration's benefits for former members of the WASP and other veterans is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

DOROTHY L. STARBUCK,
Chief Benefits Director.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D.C., September 10, 1981.

Mrs. ELAINE D. HARMON,
Silver Spring, Md.

DEAR MRS. HARMON: Congratulations on your work to achieve effective implementation of the 1977 law conferring veterans' status on women who served during World War II in the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASP).

As you know both the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Labor have issued unqualified statements this year deeming WASPs eligible for all veterans' benefits on an equal basis as any other World War II veteran. Only the Office of Personnel Management has failed to issue a favorable opinion. However, I am currently working to obtain a legal ruling upholding Congressional intent.

As author of the 1977 law, I know what it means. Congress intended to make WASPs eligible for all veterans' benefits and programs just as any other person who served on active duty in World War II. By providing in PL 95-202 that service as a WASP "shall be considered active duty for the purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration," Congress knew and intended that all other laws which refer to veterans would automatically incorporate an identical meaning.

Specifically, title 5, United States Code, section 2108(1), relative to Federal employees and job applicants, defines "veteran" to include "an individual who . . . served on active duty in the Armed Forces during a war." Title 5 does not define who is an individual who served on active duty. Obviously a cross reference to laws administered by the Veteran's Administration is necessary. And according to PL 954-202, a WASP is such an individual.

Moreover, section 2108(2) of title 5 defines "disabled veteran" as one who "is receiving compensation, disability retirement benefits, or pension . . . administered by the Veterans' Administration." This clearly covers any WASP who is so disabled. Thus, it would put a ridiculous self-contradiction into title 5 if disabled WASPs would be "preference eligible," but all other WASPs, who served in the same period of war, would not be. Obviously, the law should be interpreted consistently and logically by qualifying all categories of WASPs as "veterans."

Also, I deplore any narrow construction of PL 95-202 because it is exactly that type of short-sighted mentality Congress corrected with that law. You will recall the very reason WASPs did not qualify initially for active duty service was a discriminatory government ruling that women were not "persons." If women were "persons" under the law, they would have been eligible to be commissioned as officers during World War II. This is the error Congress knowingly overturned by enacting PL 95-202. Any effort to revive this kind of narrow thinking to disqualify women in 1981 is unconscionable and must be rejected.

Sincerely,

BARRY GOLDWATER.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PATRICIA COLLINS HUGHES, WASP

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you and discuss the implementation of Public Law 95-202—Section 401 and 5 U.S.C. 2108.

My name is Patricia Collins Hughes, I am Editor of The Stars and Stripes newspaper, and appear before you to testify on the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) behalf as their Congressional Liaison Representative.

Since the enactment of Public Law 95-202, the G.I. Bill Improvement Act of 1977 under which former WASP members are to be considered veterans for the purposes of laws administered by the Veterans Administration, provided the Department of Defense determines they served on active duty and issues a Discharge Under Honorable Conditions to the individual, these former members of the Army Air Corps have been subjected to arbitrary and capricious interpretations of the Law by various departments of the Federal Government.

As a member of that organization who worked closely with the Members of the Congress in order to achieve the enactment of the legislation, I can unequivocably state that this long overdue acknowledgement of the WASP status as bona fide veterans was based on irrefutable documentation. This included copies of the original Discharge from Army Air Corps, copies of official orders wherein WASPs were included as members of air crews instructed to fly in or over combat areas, copies of official Department of Defense Commendations such as the Air Medal which may be issued only to an Active Duty member of the Armed Forces, and lengthy supporting data on training and active duty assignments which clearly paralleled that of male pilots also duly sworn in and given the same tasks and assignments.

Although we were never designated specific rank as officers in the Army Air Corps, we did in fact, wear the Army Air Corps insignia with associated command or Air Corps patches. As a matter of record, the WASPs wore the first U.S. Air Force blue uniforms which define that organization as a separate branch of the Armed Forces today.

I will not presume upon the Subcommittee Members' time by itemizing the definitive material that was necessary to support our request for recognition before the Congress. I respectfully refer the Members to the Record.

Since the enactment of the legislation and with the exception of the Signal Corps Women of World War One who served under combat conditions in the front lines in Europe, the WASPs and I, in particular, because of my professional associations, have been made aware that the terminology "and similarly related groups" has caused numerous groups to apply for recognition as veterans of active military service under the same law.

Clearly, the intent of the Congress, as corroborated by the author of the WASP Bill, Senator Barry Goldwater recently re-defined, was to grant veterans benefits and services to the members of the WASP because they met the criteria of duly sworn-in and honorably served and discharged members of the Armed Forces of the United States. Despite the intent and or the performance of various other groups under war time conditions, the laws as they relate to what constitutes a serviceman or woman have been very precisely defined.

What has not been precise is the interpretation of the terminology of the word veteran which has led to continued discrimination against women pilots to the extent that the U.S. Air Force continues today to gloss over our proud performance record during World War Two by issuing press releases which exclude the pertinent information that would obviate any questions as to our status as veterans, or whether that record should be diminished by the fact that we were women. Today's Air Force Academy graduates number female pilots among their active duty assignments, which include first pilot on multi-engine combat aircraft.

The Department of Defense and the Office of Personnel Management continue to arbitrarily determine the will and the intent of the Congress when the legislation was enacted to confirm the WASPs honorable duty service in the Armed Forces, causing undue hardship and continuing debate over the status of these women.

Women who were offered commissions in the other services based on their performance and active duty time in the Army Air Corps, are being refused retirement credits and points for such service.

At the time the legislation was enacted, we were advised that for reasons of budgetary considerations, we should not request that retroactivity in payment of benefits and services include any time prior to the enactment of the law. The law, therefore, specifically provides for limited retroactivity to the date of its enactment in 1977.

We were advised, however, that the Department of Defense would determine rank for each member of the WASP based on a formula that the Department of Defense would devise, in order to clarify future claim status. This has not been forthcoming.

Additional material has been submitted to this Subcommittee, documenting the appalling lack of protocol on that part of Pub. L. 95-202 which determines WASP consideration for veterans' preference status for employment with the Federal government, as substantiated by conflicting correspondence emanating from the Department of Personnel Management. We would draw your attention to the fact that OPM criteria on veterans' preference establishes much of the consideration given to active duty service by employers in the private sector.

With the exception of the Department of Labor, policy to provide veterans' preference rights to WASPs is nearly non-existent, negating one of the primary and deliberate goals of the Congress when the law was overwhelmingly enacted

The interpretation of Pub. L. 95-202 and 5 U.S.C. 2108 should and must contain no inconsistencies or language that can be contrived to define other than the intent of the Congress. We request that the language be so clarified to reflect Congress' specific knowledge and intent that the phrase pertaining to WASPs which states service "shall be considered active duty for the purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration", automatically includes all other laws which refer to veterans in all other agencies of the Federal government.

It should be noted that some of the States have had no apparent difficulty in interpreting Pub. L. 95-202, Section 401, as the attached documentation will attest. Attached also find copies of correspondence indicating compliance with the intent of the Congress by the Veterans Administration to the extent that the Veterans Administration has been supported by the necessary documentation from the Department of Defense.

Further need for clarification of the law is evidenced by the confusion that exists in the Social Security Administration as concerns credits earned for quarters of work during the period of WASP service when we were paid via Civil Service Treasury checks. Suffice it to say that WASP members on active duty during World War Two were primarily concerned with the "war effort"; the on-going desperate need of this Nation for qualified military personnel dedicated to winning against superior enemy forces precluded concerns such as who was signing the paycheck or whether the pay status was comparable to that of male pilots.

Of the 1,076 who served on active duty, 38 died in the service of their country. The costs of body transport, funeral and burial, were supplied by the WASP members of the deceased duty station out of their own personal funds.

As recently as December 20, 1979, the Department of the Air Force declined to recompute a retired Lieutenant Colonel's active service total time to include active military service in the WASP, citing "there is no known intent nor authority to include this service for military entitlements." (Please see attached correspondence.)

Assuredly, the wealth of data which was provided to the Congress prior to the enactment of Pub. L. 95-202, section 401, should be sufficient to ensure clarification of these issues and preclude further legislation being presented to the Members in order to confirm the absolute legal right of conferring unblemished veterans' status upon members of the WASPs.

I am reminded of a legal opinion and ruling, since amended which emanated from the Office of the Comptroller General during World War Two, stating that women were not "persons" eligible to enlist as active duty members of the military service.

It is devoutly hoped by the women I proudly count myself among that the passage of time has not only inculcated wisdom among men; it has also conferred the ability to effectively discharge their responsibilities to female service personnel.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony. I would be pleased to answer any questions.

EXAMPLES OF CONFLICTING CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT FOLLOWS:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL CENTER,
Randolph Air Force Base, Tex., December 20, 1979.

APPLICATION FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS (LT. COL. YVONNE C. PATEMAN, USAF (RETIRED))

1. The attached application for correction of military or naval records is forwarded for appropriate action, since there is no staff office which can take corrective action in this case.

2. Lt Colonel Pateman is requesting her total active service of 21 years 7 months and 1 day be recomputed to include her active military service in the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASP), from 23 March 1943 to 9 December 1944 (1 year 8 months and 17 days).

3. Public Law 95-202, Section 401 (the G.I. Bill Improvement Act of 1977) states this service shall be considered active military service for the purpose of all laws administered by the Veteran's Administration and extend to such VA benefits as compensation, pension payments and burial allowances. However, there is no known intent nor authority to include this service for military entitlements under Title 10 and Title 37, U.S.C. For example, including WASP service in active service dates would, in this case, increase the applicant's military retired pay multiplier under 10 U.S.C. 1405 by 2½ percent. The cited section of Title 10 does not recognize WASP service, nor is there any reference within PL 95-202 to those provisions of public law pertaining to military pay, promotion, retirement, retired pay, or other applications of "active service" to military entitlements.

4. In view of the above, we recommend disapproval of her request.

FREDERIC D. MUISE,
Lt. Colonel, USAF, Chief, Officers Actions Branch.

SOUTHEASTERN PROGRAM SERVICE CENTER,
Birmingham, Ala., July 13, 1981.

LESLEY S. WILLIAMS,
Melbourne, Fla.

Benefits are not payable at this time because you have not worked long enough under social security. To qualify, you need credit for 29 calendar quarters of work. Our records show that you now have 26. The enclosed leaflet explains how a person earns social security work credits. If you earn the additional quarters, please contact any social security office promptly.

In addition you are not entitled to any other benefits based on the application you filed.

Your war time service with the WASP, although considered military service by the VA, does not meet social security requirements for military service. For this reason, we are unable to give you gratuitions wage credits for this period.

If you believe this determination is not correct, you may request that your case be reexamined. If you want this reconsideration, you must request it not later than 60 days from the date you receive this notice. You may make your request through any social security office. If additional evidence is available, you should submit it with your request.

If you have questions about your claim, you may get in touch with any social security office. Most questions can be handled by telephone or mail. If you visit an office, however, please take this letter with you.

ELIZABETH EYRE TAYLOR REAL ESTATE,
September 10, 1981.

Ms. ELAINE HARMON,
Silver Springs, Md.

DEAR ELAINE: Enclosed is a notice I got from the Veterans' Administration after receiving my honorable discharge. Although I have not applied for any of these things, perhaps you would be interested in seeing what they are offering in Massachusetts. Please return the original copy in case I should be interested in going back to school or taking job training. I'll need it!

Good luck, and let me know if I can help you in any way.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH E. TAYLOR.

Enclosure.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION,
May 24, 1979.

Miss ELIZABETH E. TAYLOR,
Southfield, Mass.

Now that you are home, perhaps you are thinking of your future. We at the Veterans Administration can help you.

Would you like to go back to school, or take job training?

Many GI Bill benefits are available to help you. You can even finish high school without reducing your education benefits for job training or college.

Did you have any injury or illness in service? Many important benefits are provided for those injured or otherwise disabled on active duty.

Do you want a job? The law provides for job placement and veterans preference benefits.

Do you want help in buying a house or mobile home?

Do you need dental or medical treatment?

Assistance on all these benefits and more is available. If you wish to receive more information, check the benefit(s) listed on the enclosed postage-free card and return it. If you complete the telephone information on the card, we will call you.

TUCSON, ARIZ.,
September 9, 1981.

ELAINE HARMON,
Silver Springs, Md.

DEAR ELAINE, I just received my latest communication from Blanche Bross and noted that you were in need of information regarding Veteran's Benefits.

I have no documentation, however, when I retired and left New York, I did apply at the Arizona Department of Economic Security for employment. Veterans are given preference as far as jobs are concerned in the State of Arizona.

I have just verified the above by phone with Ms. Jane Dulaney, the young lady that interviewed me there several years ago and sent me to my present employer's office for an interview. Veteran's that apply for employment thru any Arizona Department of Economic Security office, are given color coded cards to sign and complete. These cards are then filed, and when a job becomes available, the veteran's cards are examined first.

If this is common practice in all States, that is wonderful. If it is not, then I do feel that Arizona should be recognized for their Veteran placement program.

Sincerely yours,

RUTH GRIMM TREES.

WOMEN AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOTS, WWII,
September 11, 1981.

ELAINE HARMON,
Silver Springs, Md.

DEAR ELAINE, Please note attached.

Have received no attention to my DD214 and inquiries re honorable military service for retirement purposes (Civil Service). It would add nearly two years.

First inquiry to the C. S. Commission was April 24, 1981.

Second Inquiry to them July 20, 1981. No response.

This info forwarded for your use at Hearing, September 29, 1981.

Good luck! And thanks much for your kokua.

Warmest Aloha,

ELAINE JONES.

April 24, 1981.

U.S. Civil Service Commission,
Bureau of Retirement, Insurance and Occupational Health,
Washington, D.C.

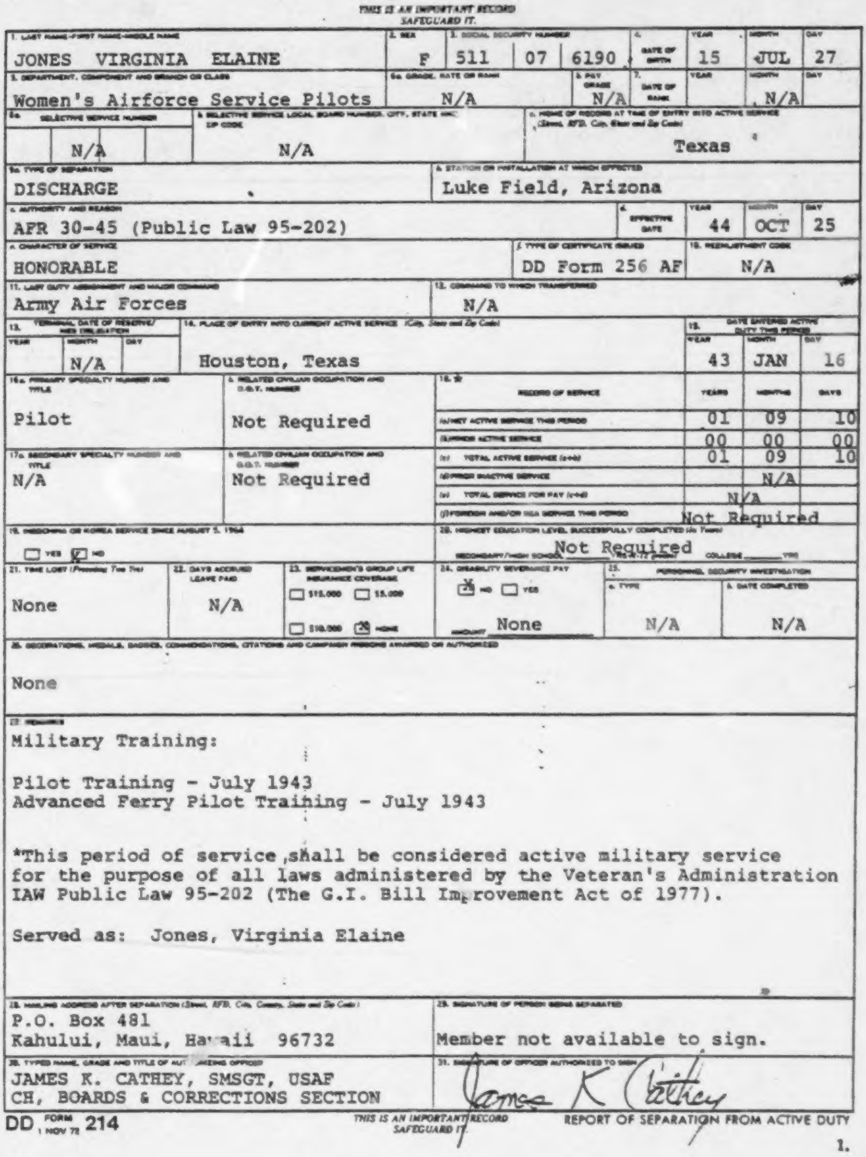
Dear Sirs: Have been advised my honorable military service as Womens Airforce Service Pilot is creditable for retirement purposes.

DD214 attached.

Please let me know if any additional information is needed.

Mahalo,

Virginia E. Jones.



THIS IS AN IMPORTANT RECORD
SAFEGUARD IT.

1. LAST NAME-FIRST NAME-MIDDLE NAME: JONES VIRGINIA ELAINE
2. SEX: F
3. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: 511 07 6190
4. DATE OF BIRTH: YEAR 15 MONTH JUL DAY 27
5. DEPARTMENT, COMPONENT AND BRANCH OR CLASS: Women's Airforce Service Pilots
6a. GRADE, RATE OR RANK: N/A
b. PAY GRADE: N/A
7. DATE OF RANK: YEAR MONTH N/A DAY
8a. SELECTIVE SERVICE NUMBER: N/A
b. SELECTIVE SERVICE LOCAL BOARD NUMBER, CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE: N/A
c. HOME OF RECORD AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE SERVICE (Street, RFD, City, State and Zip Code): Texas
9a. TYPE OF SEPARATION: DISCHARGE
b. STATION OR INSTALLATION AT WHICH EFFECTED: Luke Field, Arizona
c. AUTHORITY AND REASON: AFR 30-45 (Public Law 95-202)
d. EFFECTIVE DATE: YEAR 44 MONTH OCT DAY 25
e. CHARACTER OF SERVICE: HONORABLE
f. TYPE OF CERTIFICATE ISSUED: DD Form 256 AF
10. REENLISTMENT CODE: N/A
11. LAST DUTY ASSIGNMENT AND MAJOR COMMAND: Army Air Forces
12. COMMAND TO WHICH TRANSFERRED: N/A
13. TERMINAL DATE OF RESERVE/MSS OBLIGATION: YEAR MONTH N/A DAY
14. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO CURRENT ACTIVE SERVICE (City, State and Zip Code): Houston, Texas
15. DATE ENTERED ACTIVE DUTY THIS PERIOD: YEAR 43 MONTH JAN DAY 16
16a. PRIMARY SPECIALTY NUMBER AND TITLE: Pilot
b. RELATED CIVILIAN OCCUPATION AND D.O.T. NUMBER: Not Required
17a. SECONDARY SPECIALTY NUMBER AND TITLE: N/A
b. RELATED CIVILIAN OCCUPATION AND D.O.T. NUMBER: Not Required

18. RECORD OF SERVICE	YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS
(a) NET ACTIVE SERVICE THIS PERIOD	01	09	10
(b) PRIOR ACTIVE SERVICE	00	00	00
(c) TOTAL ACTIVE SERVICE (a+b)	01	09	10
(d) PRIOR INACTIVE SERVICE		N/A	
(e) TOTAL SERVICE FOR PAY (c+d)	N/A		
(f) FOREIGN AND/OR SEA SERVICE THIS PERIOD	Not Required		

19. VIETNAM OR KOREA SERVICE SINCE AUGUST 5, 1964: ☐ YES ☒ NO
20. HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED (In Years): Not Required SECONDARY/HIGH SCHOOL ___ YRS (1-12 grades) COLLEGE ___ YRS
21. TIME LOST (Preceding Two Yrs): None
22. DAYS ACCRUED LEAVE PAID: N/A
23. SERVICEMEN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE COVERAGE: ☐ $15,000 ☐ $5,000 ☐ $10,000 ☒ NONE
24. DISABILITY SEVERANCE PAY: ☒ NO ☐ YES AMOUNT None
25. PERSONNEL SECURITY INVESTIGATION: a. TYPE N/A b. DATE COMPLETED N/A
26. DECORATIONS, MEDALS, BADGES, COMMENDATIONS, CITATIONS AND CAMPAIGN RIBBONS AWARDED OR AUTHORIZED: None

27. REMARKS

Military Training:

Pilot Training - July 1943
Advanced Ferry Pilot Training - July 1943

*This period of service shall be considered active military service for the purpose of all laws administered by the Veteran's Administration IAW Public Law 95-202 (The G.I. Bill Improvement Act of 1977).

Served as: Jones, Virginia Elaine

28. MAILING ADDRESS AFTER SEPARATION (Street, RFD, City, County, State and Zip Code):
P.O. Box 481
Kahului, Maui, Hawaii 96732

29. SIGNATURE OF PERSON BEING SEPARATED: Member not available to sign.

30. TYPED NAME, GRADE AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICER:
JAMES K. CATHEY, SMSGT, USAF
CH, BOARDS & CORRECTIONS SECTION

31. SIGNATURE OF OFFICER AUTHORIZED TO SIGN: James K Cathey

DD FORM 1 NOV 72 214 THIS IS AN IMPORTANT RECORD SAFEGUARD IT. REPORT OF SEPARATION FROM ACTIVE DUTY

1.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DONALD R. WERTH, FORMER FLIGHT INSTRUCTOR IN THE AIR FORCES ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. I greatly appreciate this hearing and I will be as brief as I can. I am Donald R. Werth, former flight instructor in the Air Force Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States. In this capacity I trained Army Air Force flight trainees in the War Training Service (WTS) Program of World War II. My home is in Springfield, Virginia.

All of the members of this Committee have been provided copies of this statement. I request that this statement in its entirety be incorporated in the record of this hearing. To effectively present my case I feel that the facts and findings presented in this written statement are most important. By your acceptance of this I will shorten my presentation by skipping some details and perhaps paraphrasing some of the text at times. If this is satisfactory, I will continue.

I am here today to testify on behalf of the Civilian Flight Instructors of World War II, including those who were in the Air Force Enlisted Reserve Corps (referred elsewhere as the ERC or Reservists). If equity and justice are to be served, these flight instructors should have been considered as one of the eligible groups for which provision was made in the WASP bill.

A likely response to this statement is that the matter of Civilian Flight Instructor eligibility has already been reviewed by the Defense Department and a determination made that the services of members of such group not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States. In other words: "You have had your day in court and why are you here today pursuing this matter?"

After a very careful study of the Review Board's determinations in this matter (that is The Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board) and in view of over a year's research of official war records and the compilation of pertinent exhibits and findings concerning the role of civilian flight instructors during W.W. II, I and a number of other flight Instructors involved feel that there has been a miscarriage of justice in the Review Board's denial of this group's claim for benefits.

It is my understanding that this Committee today is convened to investigate the implementation of the WASP bill. Certainly, the manner and basis upon which the Defense Department made its determinations on group eligibility would appear to be a matter of congressional interest and concern.

I. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) REVIEW BOARD DETERMINATIONS

The question is raised: Has the DOD Review Board implemented the WASP bill in a manner in keeping with the spirit and intent of the law? In the case of the flight instructor group, at least, I feel that it has not.

As you know, the Review Board was authorized by the Defense Department to determine eligibility of certain groups claiming benefits under the WASP bill. The Secretary of the Air Force was charged with reviewing the recommendations of the Board and, in effect, had veto rights over the Board's determinations.

Set out in the DOD Directive to the Board were guidelines for establishment of eligibility of "other groups" that were provided for by Congress in the bill. Further, the Board was advised that it could draw upon historical data and the assistance of historians to aid in their deliberations. The Board's denial of benefits to the flight instructor group leads to a belief that a true historical perception on the composition and activities of the flight instructor group during W.W. II was not in evidence.

First, the Board seemingly failed to view the WTS program as an integral part of the Air Force and Naval programs of training military pilots for the war. Second, assuming that the Board was justified in denying benefits to instructors not on enlisted reserve status, and I do not agree with such assumption, it failed to acknowledge a distinction between the non-reservists and those flight instructors on enlisted reserve status.

It is my contention that both categories of flight instructors performed the same quality of service to the country in time of war since the army cadets trained by one such group could not be distinguished from those trained by the other category of instructors. Nevertheless, the shutting out of all civilian flight instructors from benefits by the Board was a disservice to at least the enlisted group by not judging them separately on their individual merits.

The basis of this contention is, simply, that the Board has made clear the weighting they place on a group having military affiliation and subject to military discipline. The Board, in its denial of benefits to the Women Aircraft Mechanics, cited as significant such military activities as small arms familiarization, drill, and instruction on military customs and courtesies.

I repeat that if a group's eligibility turns on such military criteria, which appears less than substantial, then in justice and equity the Board should have made a separate determination of the flight instructors who were enlisted reservists and those who were not. This, of course, might have resulted in a "split" determination of members within a group who may and who may not be eligible for benefits.

The Board actually split two groups in this manner. It catagorized certain members of a group as eligible and certain others as inelgible. Such was the case with the "Civilian Employees, PNAB, Station on Wake Island at Outbreak of W.W. II", and the "Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees in W.W. I.

I would now like to cite several cases and the Board's rationale for its approval or rejection of claims. In some cases their denial or approval of eligibility appears to turn upon the points in their guidelines of significantly lesser importance while other more important guidelines are ignored. The importance of guidelines may be a subjective matter. I would rate the "service rendered which was critical to the successful conclusion of a mission" as more important than whether a member of a group was allowed to resign or not. Some of the reasons for rejection or approval of a claim appear somewhat less than objective' some reasons supported the Board's recommendation in one case and were not evident in other cases of similar nature. Thus, many such reasons lacked the weighting and objective nature of the guidelines provided by Congress.

1. The United States Cadet Nurse Corps

This group was denied benefits.

The Board's rationale.—"The training provided to Cadet Nurses * * * did not duplicate military training programs.

Note.—This argument should have been used as a positive factor in the Board's ruling on the Flight Instructors. The training of army cadet trainees was a duplication of a military program. It could not have been otherwise. Beginning flying students would have received identical instruction whether the instructor was military or civilian. This is because the WTS program was in a rigid mold with respect to the techniques and configurations that each flight maneuver involved. Air Force standards were set down to the WTS and were strictly adhered to. Flight Instructors were allowed no flexibility in the matter. Any deviation or default from the syllabus and configurations prescribed would have been evident to the military when they subsequently took over our graduates. Thus, techniques in a army cadet's take off and landings, short and soft field take off and landings, climbs, turns, stall and spin recovery, lazy eights, pylon 8's, etc. were identical to what would have been the case if the cadet had had a military instructor. Also, the flying proficiency of our graduates could not have been so distinguished.

The flight instructors also were Air force oriented in the maneuvers and techniques by virtue of the instructor refresher course work and also from periodic check-rides intended to update Air Force teaching requirements and to check proficiency.

In the case of flight instructors, therefore, their training, indeed, duplicated military training programs, a postive criteria that should have been used in a favorable ruling on the flight instructors.

Rationale.—"The Cadet Nurses, once trained, who did not elect to enter military service provided little direct service to the armed forces."

There can be no question that the WTS flight instructors' contribution to the war and its successful conclusion was a service directly aligned and coordinated wih the armed forces. Successful cadet trainees moved smoothly from our schools into the more advanced programs taught by the military. This factor should be an additional positive weighting favorable to the flight instructor group.

Rationale.—The Cadet Nurses were organized and supervised by the U.S. Public Health Service, not one of the armed forces."

Note.—Here again the Board seems to have failed to make a reasonable distinction between the mere mechanics of recuriting and organizing civilians for critical war-time duties and seemingly under-rates the contribution to the war effort made by such group.

These war years were a time when quick implementation of programs vital to the war effort was absolutely necessary and the unprecedented means of activating some of such programs was perhaps the norm. I call to your attention the statement made by Colonel Bruce Arnold, USAF, son of the Commanding General of the Air Forces during the war General Hap Arnold, in the 1977 WASP hearings (page 238 of the House Report): "In an emergency—such as existed in America in 1942—people in positions of authority had to cut corners to get results. Results are often obtained, in such cases, despite the lack of administrative procedures that all too often had not been worked out at the time. My father (General Hap Arnold) especially worked on the principle of 'Get it done now and worry about the details later'. In this manner, in record time, he built our U.S. Army 'Air Force.' "

Thus, at the outset of the war the big push was to get pilots into the cockpits of the aircraft fast coming off the assembly lines and to obtain and to hold proficient flight instructors to train such pilots.

Such factors during such emergency as the failure to get a smattering of military drill, or the manner in which the armed forces chose to control their flight instructor talent was generally set aside in favor of the more important job of reversing the tide of defeats that we and our allies were suffering in the early war years.

The supervision of the WTS Flight Instructors in their daily activities came from the Air Forces, notwithstanding that the directives and needs of the AAF were channeled through the the W.T.S.

Further, the armed forces recruited the flight instructors who volunteered for the Enlisted Reserve Corps. While much is made of the inactive status, our recruiting papers promised reservists that they would have only six to twelve months of inactive status after which time they likely would go into active duty. Of all the flight instructors I knew and associated with during the war that were in enlisted reserves, their one ambition was for active service. For, in the same recruiting paper we signed was the promise that we would be "eligible for an opportunity to apply for examination for the aeronautical rating for which we may at the time be qualified * * *" Most of the instructors I was acquainted with simply wanted to fly and in the most advanced and sophisticated aircraft possible. Active duty held out this promise.

Rationale.—"The Cadet Nurses were not civilian employees of the Federal government."

Note.—This appears to be a moot point for use in making a determination. The requirements for Federal service of "other groups" set forth in the law is not specified in the bill. It is not in the guidelines.

Now, to consider another group denied benefits.

2. CAA-War Training Service Trainees

Rationale.—"Although most of the CAA-WTS trainees were members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, such status was not tantamount to active military service."

Note.—As already indicated, in the case of flight instructors, their daily program of flying cadet trainees could not have been different whether on active or inactive reserve status.

Rationale.—"Training in the WTS was under the supervision of the CAA, a part of Commerce Department."

Note.—Here we get back into the need for expediency for "getting things done" during the war emergency. The Department of Commerce and its War Training program was integrally related to the War Department and the armed forces needs during the war and was not then so much of a separately functioning entity as it is today.

Rationale.—"Although the AAF and the Navy benefitted from the WTS program, there was no legal or command relationship between the military and the WTS."

Note.—This rationale would give one to believe that the War Training Service was some island of activity remote from any ties with the armed forces or the War Department. This witness has extensive copies of official memo's from the War Department and the armed services to amply prove the direct ties the military had with the activities of the War Training Service. Such documentation was easily available to the Board through its historian.

3. Women Aircraft Mechanics

The petition of this group was denied by the Board. Some equivocation appears to be the case in its rationale:

Rationale.—"While women aircraft mechanics performed tasks identical to tens of thousands of AAF enlisted mechanics throughout the world, their duties were not necessarily military in nature."

Note.—A question arises. Were they "necessarily" military or were they not "necessarily" military.

It also is difficult to understand how the tasks could have been identical and not then be considered in the context of the WASP bill as active military service.

Rationale.—"There is nothing to indiciate that the group received any training of a strictly military nature, such as small arms familiarization, drill, and military customs and courtesies."

Note.—This is an indication of the significance the Board apparently places on such military orientation. Later, during the war, I was on active duty with the Air

Transport Command. Our basic military training was not profound. The prime purpose of the Air Transport group was to fly non-combat military missions, flying the hump, etc. It was the flying, as in the case of the flight instructors, and even in the case of the Pan Am employees (pilots), that constituted the "military role" and the military discipline.

4. Engineer Field Clerks in W.W. I

This group, consisting of an estimated five persons, was approved by the Board.

Rationale.—"The Board could not identify any significant differences between the work done by Engineer Field Clerks with the A.E.F. than that done by the Army or Quartermaster Field Clerks."

Note.—Here we have a case of the Board giving positive weight to the identical type of work with that of the military. On the other hand, in the case of the Women Aircraft Mechanics, the Pan Am pilots or the Flight instructors, such identical work appears not to have had much weight.

5. Pan American Airways Employees (Pacific Division)

Petition denied.

Rationale.—"Undeniably, the services provided by these PAA employees was essential to the war effort in the Pacific. "However, it cannot be said that the group received military training or acquired a military capability. At most, it might be said that PAA used, in support of military operations, a capability which it already possessed."

Note.—The memorandum of denial abounds with the Board's acknowledgement of the PAA group's military capability, if the performance of the same type of flying work as that of the military is a criterium. Here again, the Board appears to see "military capability" as that of such activities as bearing side arms, drilling, etc. It appears not to recognize that the service of civilians can be identical to that of the military and by performing such services, they display a "military capability". Somehow, the fact that the PAA employees used a capability in support of military operations which it already possessed seems to have had a negative weight with the Board's deliberations.

Thousands of highly skilled persons such as doctors, scientists, etc. were brought into the military service and commissioned outright because of the expertise that these individuals were able to bring with them. The capabilities of the PAA employees, the flight instructors and others was a scarce commodity at the outset of the war and vitally necessary to the military. The fact that such capabilities were unequivocally used by the armed forces during the war must attest to an acceptance by the military; at least during those war years.

II. GUIDELINES CONTAINED IN WASP BILL AND FOR USE BY REVIEW BOARD

Briefly I wish to discuss the guidelines set forth in the bill and set forth in the DOD Directive to the Review Board. These guidelines are set out below as they appear in the bill and a discussion follows:

"* * * the extent to which——

(A) Such group received military training and acquired a military capability OR the service performed by such group was critical to the success of a military mission.

Note.—The Review Board appears to have given weight to only the first of the two alternatives set forth in Guideline A. Documentary evidence abounds as to the critical role played by the flight instructors toward a successful military mission—i.e. the winning of the war!

As to military capability and affiliation, the flight instructors in the Enlisted Reserve Corp were subject at any time to army directives, activation and assignment—to combat or otherwise—for the duration of the war plus six months.

With regard to the critical role played by WTS flight instructors in a military mission, a few excerpts from public and official documents follow:

a. A September 6, 1943 Memo to CAA-WTS from the Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration.[1]

"There are certain industries and Government services which are considered vital and essential to the war effort * * * Their key personnel is considered to be contributing the maximum to the prosecution of the war. CAA War Training Service comes in this category."

b. Excerpted from a Federal Aviation (FAA) historical publication, the following shows military conformity by the WTS flight instructors:[2]

"When it became apparent that its ties to the military would be so close, the CAA sent several teams of Flight inspectors to the Army School at Randolph Field, Texas, for indoctrination in the Air Corps procedures which were then adapted to the CPTP (Civilian Pilot Training Program, later the WTS). After these men had cleared Randolph they went about the country examining and rating every pilot who was teaching or planning to teach. It was at this time that the official rating became mandatory. Before then, a commercial or transport license was accepted as accreditation and the number of officially rated instructors was miniscule."

C. The WTS had direct ties with the armed services and as to military capabilities the following memo dated September 8, 1942 from the SECRETARY OF WAR to the Adjutant General, AAF, directing the enlistment of volunteers in the ACER (the civilian pilots) is pertinent.[3]

"Memorandum for Record: Army Air Forces is unable to readily secure replacements for the civilian flying instructors engaged in training Aviation Cadets due to losses through induction * * * and to other Government agencies by voluntary enlistment or appointment * * *"

d. Memo from General Hershey to State Director of CAA-WTS dated November 7, 1942:[1]

"Confirmation of Telegram dated November 6th"

The joint Army and Navy personnel board has informed us that the induction of instructors * * * in the civilian pilot training program is seriously impeding the war program. They have therfore decided to enlist all civilian pilot training personnel who meet the qualifications for appointment in the Army and Navy * * * since the CPT plays such a vital part in the plans of both the Army and Navy it is requested that local boards consider this as new information on which they may reopen and reclassify qualified instructors whose induction may be imminent into class II-B. For a sufficient length of time to allow the Army and Navy to enlist such personnel and utilize it in the most efficient manner in the prosecution of the war."

Note.—Please note that those flight instructors who enlisted had to "meet the qualifications for appointment in the Army or Navy." Flight instructors at this time were led to believe that active duty with commissions was forthcoming.

(B) The members of such group were subject to military justice, discipline, and control.

Note.—The flight instructors on Enlisted Reserve were under substantial control of the military and subject to disciplines not applicable to the WASPs. The WASPs could leave their employment at any time and resign if they wished. The Enlisted Reserve instructors could not do this without drastic action being taken. Unauthorized leave-taking from an assigned WTS school could result in being barred from other WTS flight programs and subject one to call to active service.

Enlisted Reserve flight instructors could be called to active duty status at any time and for any reason. This situation might be considered "absolute control" over the instructor by the military. Certainly, once the enlistment papers into ERC had been signed, the individual had no control over the direction of his activities and life for the duration of the war plus six months.

Now, to point out how such control differs from that of the WASPs, I quote from the "Aerospace Historian" article:[4]

"* * * The high rate of resignation is directly attributable to the fact that WASP were not military members. Any WASP could resign at any time. Since there were no such alternatives as honorable or dishonorable discharge, some WASP were permitted to take the simpler administrative procedure of resignation. Severance for disciplinary action was always reviewed by the office of the Director of Women Pilots, and experienced Army Air Forces officers were consulted to assure the action being taken was consistent with that afforded male pilots."

Another case illustration of the discipline and control the flight instructor was subject to appears in a WTS Memo dated June 2, 1943.[1] In effect, the flight instructor in ERC was subject to a proficiency review by the WTS Advisory Board and if the quality of flying of his cadet students was not up to standards or if the matter involved undesirable conduct on the part of the instructor he was subject to military action. Such action could be dismissal from WTS flight program, call to active duty or discharge from the Enlisted Reserve Corps "with prejudice." The memo follows:

ADVISORY BOARD PROCEDURE

ADVISORY BOARD MEETINGS FOR INSTRUCTORS

If the WTS flight supervisor, when spot checking trainees, * * * determines progress * * * is unsatisfactory * * * and is of the opinion that such unsatisfactory progress is the result of the instructor's failure he shall * * * convene the Advisory Board to determine whether or not the instructor's services in the War Training

Service shall be terminated * * * In the event that an instructor is a member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, or the Naval Reserve, it must be clearly understood that his elimination as an instructor in the WTS automatically defeats the purpose for which he was enlisted, and his name must be submitted to Military Personnel * * * along with all the facts concerning the elimination to assist in disposition of the case. This disposition may be a call to active duty in whatever grade and for whatever duty he may be considered best able to serve. If he is eliminated for undesirable conduct, he might conceivably be discharged from the AACER (Army Air Corps Enlisted Reserve) with prejudice * * *"

You will note that both the reservist and the non-reservist flight instructors were subject to the Advisory Board Review and if found deficient in his flight training of cadets, could be eliminated from the program.

(C) Guideline.—The members of such group were permitted to resign.

Note.—The matter of "resignations" appears to fall also into categoy (B) of the guidelines; that is, the extent of military control.

I argued earlier that I felt the guidelines were likely not to have equal weighting in importance. "The service performed by a group being critical to the success of a military mission" from a standpoint of common sense and from reading the spirit and intent of the Act appearing to be of much more importance than the ability to resign. Apparently Congress felt this to be the case also. While this "resignation" clause is in the guidelines, Congress was well aware in the promulgation of the bill that WASPs, indeed, could and did resign.

While I have discussed WASP resignations under (B) guideline, the article in Aerospace Historian[4] is pertinent to this matter:

"Of the 1,830 women who reported to Sweetwater (Texas) for training, 552 or 30.7 percent of the total were eliminated during training for flying reasons. Of this same group 1,074 or 58.7 percent were graduated. Eliminated for medical reasons were 27 or 1.4 percent and for disciplinary reasons, 14 or .8 percent while 152 or 8 percent resigned."

Note.—As pointed out earlier, non-reservist flight instructors could quit the WTS assignment only at the expense of forfeiting his role as flight instructor in any war training program and also would then be subject to the draft. The Reservist flight instructor was subject to call to active duty for any unauthorized termination of his assigned WTS duties.

(D) Guideline.—"The members of such group were susceptible for duty in a combat zone:"

Note.—The WASPs were not permitted duty in combat zones. The nonreservist flight instructor was subject to the draft and possible assignment to combat duty, whatever was decided by the military.

The reservist flight instructor was subject to call to active duty at any time and could be assigned combat or non-combat duties, whatever the military chose.

Most of the flight instructors that I knew and worked with that had signed up with Enlisted Reserves hoped for active duty; this meant perhaps more sophisticated aircraft to fly and commissions that were held out as promises to this group. I refer you to Form 520A, "CAA War Training Service Declaration by CAA, WTS Instructor * * *" which was the form used for the enlistment into the Enlisted Reserves[5] Excerpted therefrom is the following, which is pertinent:

"Item B. I understand that if I am inducted and assigned to the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve, I will be retained on inactive duty only so long as I am employed in the CAA War Training Service Program for a period to be not less than six months and not more than one year subject to the instructions of the Secretary of War."

"Item C. I understand that if called to active duty with the Army Air Forces, I will be eligible for an opportunity to apply for examination for aeronautical rating for which I may be at that time qualified under current Army Air Forces regulation."

Note.—The foregoing "Declaration Form" was signed by the enlistee, the CAA-WTS Flight Contractor and endorsed by the CAA Representative and then executed by the Induction Officer of the Army of the United States. Active duty at that time likely meant assignment in a flying capacity in a combat zone.

(E) Guideline.—"The members of the group had reasonable expectations that their service would be considered to be active military service.

Note.—Much appears to made of this factor in the Review Board's determinations. For that matter, it was one of the principle arguments in the earlier WASP hearings on the bill.

The Army had absolutely no authority to raise expectations of this nature and indeed it had no specific authorization for the formation of the WASP program in the first place.

I am surprised that some one in higher military authority had not questioned the practice of some of its military their taking this matter of "promising WASPs" something that they or the Army could not deliver without the concurrence of Congress.

The expectations the Enlisted Reserve flight instructor of active duty assignment are set forth in his enlistment papers as discussed under Guideline (D). These were not implied promises.

With respect to the alleged promises made to the WASPs, one such WASP that was on flying duty with the group during the war had this to say in her statement on the record of the 1977 Senate Committee Hearing [6]:

"* * * 2. The military discipline I experienced in the service, as I recall, was being ordered to report for duty, to be prompt to report to the flight line, and to be processed from the base as other military personnel. I was told to take my meals at the Officer's Club and to wear proper uniforms on duty. Otherwise, my movements were unrestricted.

"3. I do not recall being promised militarization as an applicant. As I remember, I first learned of this attempt by Miss Cochran near the time of disbandment. I have no knowledge of others receiving this promise. * * *."

I believe that this whole matter of *PROMISES* can be effectively brought into focus by quoting the statement of Commanding General of the Air Forces Hap Arnold at the 1944 House hearings on the WASP bill. This statement by General Arnold was also incorporated as evidence into the 1977 House Subcommittee Hearings. General Arnold is being questioned concerning the WASP bill proposed and in this instance the matter of acknowledging the flight instructors as a similar group deserving recognition for benefits. This is what he has to say about Air Forces PROMISES [7] (Page 389):

Mr. CLANSON. Were these men (Civilian Flight Instructors) promised commissions on a basis of lower qualifications than a person who got training in the AFF?

General ARNOLD. Of course there may have been an implied promise but the AAF never promises anybody anything. There is an implied promise, dependent upon qualifications, as a man signs on the dotted line but we cannot and never do promise anything."

Note.—Here we have General Arnold's reluctant acknowledgement that the flight instructors received an "implied" promise for commissions (the records available shows this to have been a pretty strong implication). Thus, there is an equality with the WASPs as to "implied" promises. The WASPs obtained their benefits on the basis of the "implied" promise being a substantial factor in such determination. Now, therefore, the flight instructors would like equitable consideration also.

I have concluded my discussion on the Congressional guidelines that were also set forth for use by the Review Board. I would now like to very briefly set forth the rationale the Board used in denying the flight instructor group the eligibility for WASP type benefits. Endeavoring to relate this rationale with the Congressional guidelines is like trying to shovel sand with a pitchfork.

Rationale-1. "The Air Corps Enlisted Reserve Corps was opened up for enlistments by flight instructors for a very short time. All instructors did not enlist in the Reserve Corps; some because of such short period the Corps was open for enlistment, some for other (paraphrased) reasons. The Board concluded therefore:

"The group, Civilian Flight Instructors (Pilots) at Contract Army Air Force Schools were composed of individuals without a common thread of military affiliation during the war period."

Note.—Here, a split determination could have been made between the reservists having the "common thread" and the non-reservist instructors whom the Board may feel lacking the "common thread" of military affiliation. I have already cited two cases where the Board made such "split" determination.

2. "The Board feels that membership in the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve, because it was in inactive status and designed as a means of obtaining draft deferments, was not in itself sufficient ground to consider employment as a civilian flight instructor at contract civilian school to be considered active military service * * *."

Note.—The Board's inference that the ERC was designed to obtain draft deferments is unjustly misleading. If it was aware that such draft deferrals was for the convenience and need of the armed forces to protect WTS from loss of critical flying expertise then it might have noted this in its determination.

The Board should re-review the flight instructor issue and permit myself and other representatives of the flight instructor groups to present our findings and exhibits to adequately support our case and to more clearly enlighten the Board as to the true facts of the case.

3. "Civilian Flight Instructors (Pilots) were not civilian employees of the Federal government nor were they under direct contract to the armed forces or to any

agency of the government . . . The instructors were employees of these schools subject to the conditions of employment set by the contractor."

Note.—The pertinence of being a Federal civil service employee has already been discussed.

A portion of the WASP bill reads:

"* * * in a capacity considered civilian employment or contractual service * * *."

Civilian employment is civilian employment, to mis-quote Gertrude Stein. What needs to be said? Civilians were civilians and Federal civil service employees were civilians.

The Board, however, had this to say about the civilian flight instructors, although of little comfort since the group was excluded from benefits:

"This Board finds that the Civilian Flight Instructors (Pilots) performed a service essential to the war effort. Had these several thousand instructors not conducted AAF basic flight training, military pilots would have been required to do so. In this sense, the civilian instructors freed military pilots for other war service or substantially reduced the number of military pilots required by the AAF during the war period."

Note.—The flight instructors have done what was the aim of the WASP program—that is to free male pilots for other war assignments; but many thousand more than the less than one thousand that could have been freed by the WASPs.

The critical need for flight instructors of experience at the outset of the war and the magnitude of its contribution to the war effort can be viewed in another perspective. That is, we trained the pilots who later became instructors so that an even greater output of pilots could be effected. A compounding effect. I had taught instructor refresher courses as well as the basic flight training of army cadet trainees.

One other observation to the Board's praise: When one frees military pilots for other service then that person doing such "freeing" must certainly be doing identical work of the military pilot so released. It is not conceivable that the AAF would allow a lowering of standards by such replacement of a military pilot by a civilian pilot.

This concludes my discussion on guidelines for use in determining eligibility of groups other than the WASPs. I wish to enter a few statistics and then I will close.

III. STATISTICS

There is a need to put the WASP program and the flight instructor WTS program in perspective. At first, though, one point should be cleared up.

The War Training Service flight program has been associated in the minds of many as only a primary flight training unit. While this was the most dangerous and exhausting stage of flight training it was not the War Training Services only activity. By the summer of 1942 WTS was operating on seven different flight levels: Elementary (including pre-glider), secondary, cross country, flight officer, and Link instrument.

The statistics here presented are cited to show the degree that the War Training Service affected the successful outcome of the War. Your guideline (A) gives recognition to the service performed by a group that was critical to the success of a military mission.

It is my belief and that of others who have studied the WASP bill and its legislative history that such guideline must be of paramount importance in determining the group's eligibility under the bill. As I have stated before, it is the winning of the war that constitutes the greatest of military missions in such conflict. In this light, let use examine a few figures:

Just over a thousand (1,074) graduated from the program before deactivation in 1944. Twenty eight of the original WAFS were merged with the WASPs allowing at most 1,102 women pilots that could possibly have released male pilots for other war duties. Since not all of this total of WASPs actually flew regular missions, the number of male pilots that could have been released would have been less.

During fiscal year 1944 there were 4,800 flight instructors flying from 300 flight centers and using 7,000 aircraft.[8]

During fiscal 1940–1944 period about 12 million hours (11.9)[8] were flown in pilot training.

Over 36 thousand (36,165) trainees received instruction from civilian WTS flight instructors.[8]

Among the more notable of such trainees were John Glenn who soloed in 1940; Marine Ace, Medal of Honor winner Joe Foss; Air Force Captain Richard Bong who downed 21 Japanese aircraft.

Graduates of the early CpT-WTS schools were with Doolittle on the Tokyo raid, they made up more than half of the Eagle Squadron—that is Americans who flew with the RAF.

From a random sampling of 672 decorated for bravery there are, in addition to Joe Foss, four other Medal of Honor men; 10 Distinguished Service Crosses; 121 Silver Stars; 250 Distinguished Flying Crosses; 354 Air Medals, four Navy and Marine Medals and 30 Purple Hearts.

Would anyone be able to make a distinction between combat pilots of World War II that had or had not received their initial and critical flight instruction from a civilian pilot instructor?

I have tried, by this testimony, to bring to your attention the view of many people that the Department of Defense has not administered this Act in a way consistent with the spirit and intent of the Congress which passed it. The Department has not taken seriously the other half of the WASP bill—the other groups who also served this country in an auxiliary but vital role. If you have any questions I will be happy to do my best to answer them.

Thank you.

SOURCES OF QUOTATIONS

[1] CAA-War Training Service Standard Practice Manual for Procedure—TL 712; C5A5; 1943; c.1. Library of CAA-FAA.

[2] "Putt-Putt Air Force—The Story of the Civilian Pilot Training Program and the War Training Service (1939-1944) by Department of Transportation, FAA, Aviation Education Staff. GA 20-84 1972.

[3] "Civilian Pilot Training—Memoranda and Reports, 1942-1943" FAA Library: TL 712; C5A5; 1943a.

[4] Article from Aerospace Historian—Summer-Fall 1970 (page 80).

[5] Copy is set forth in Source identified as footnote 1 or available thru witness.

[6] Report, Recognition For Purposes of VA Benefits-Hearing Before the Committee on Veterans' Affaris, U.S. Senate, Ninety fifth Congress, First Session—May 27, 1977 (page 176).

[7] Report—"To Provide Recognition to Women's Air Force Service Pilots For Their Service During World War II By Deeming Such Service to Have Been Active Duty In the Armed Forces of the U.S.—For Purposes of Laws Administered by the Veterans' Administration" Hearing Before Select Subcommittee of the Committee on Veterans's Affairs—House of Representatives—95th Congress, First Session, Granting Veterans Status to WASPS—September 20, 1977.

[8] "Department of Commerce—Report of Pilot Training Prgrams July 1939-February 1944—Conducted by U.S./Civil Administration Under Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939—And Supplemental Reports to September 1944 (Report as of September 8, 1944)" TL 712; C5A5 1944; FAA Library.

DECISIONS PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER REGARDING ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF PUBLIC LAW 95-202

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of Defense that the service of the Women's Airforces Service Pilots (WASP) and the predecessor organizations of that group, whose service encompassed the period September 10, 1942 through December 20, 1944, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

ANTONIA HANDLER CHAYES,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 5, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force acting in accordance with authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Defense, that the service of the Signal Corps Female Telephone Operators Unit, whose service in World War I encompassed the period November 28, 1917 through June 30, 1919, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

ANTONIA HANDLER CHAYES,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Consairway shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 31, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force, acting in accordance with authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Defense, that the service of the Engineer Field Clerks, whose service in World War I encompassed approximately the period July 1917 through, in some instances, 1921, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Flight Instructors (Pilots) at Contract Army Air Force Schools shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Hawaiian Air Depot Volunteer Corps, whose service encompassed the approximate period January 1942 through July 1945, shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recomendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of RMK-BRJ Company Employees shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of War Production Board Employee shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 18, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Crewmen, U.S. Army Vessels, World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Office of Field Service, Office of Scientific Research and Development Technical Observers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Army Exchange Service Auditors not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service Trainees not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Technician Employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Geiger Sub Depot Office Employees During World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Contract Technical Services Personnel shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Employees Pacific Naval Air Bases, Stationed On Wake Island At The Outbreak Of World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Employees, Pacific Naval Air Bases, Who Actively Participated In The Defense Of Wake Island During The Period Of World War II shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Communications Experts in Korea, 1950–1951, not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Pan American Airways Employees (Pacific Division) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees in World War I not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees in Serving With The American Expeditionary Forces be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Reconstruction Aides and Dietitians in World War I shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Women Aircraft Mechanics (WAM) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Women's Air Raid Defense (WARD) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Male Civilian Ferry Pilots be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Auxiliary Military Police in World War II not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Air Service Command Maintenance Workers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of AAF Civilian Maintenance Instructors not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Highway Traffic Engineers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of Defense that the service of the Women's Airforces Service Pilots (WASP) and the predecessor organizations of that group, whose service encompassed the period September 10, 1942 through December 20, 1944, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

ANTONIA HANDLER CHAYES,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 15, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force acting in accordance with authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Defense, that the service of the Signal Corps Female Telephone Operators Unit, whose service in World War I encompassed the period November 28, 1917 through June 30, 1919, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

ANTONIA HANDLER CHAYES,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Consairway shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 31, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force, acting in accordance with authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Defense, that the service of the Engineer Field Clerks, whose service in World War I encompassed approximately the period July 1917 through, in some instances, 1921, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Flight Instructors (Pilots) at Contract Army Air Force schools shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Hawaiian Air Depot Volunteer Corps, whose service encompassed the approximate period January 1942 through July 1945, shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of RMK-BRJ Company Employees shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of War Production Board Employees shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 18, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Crewmen, U.S. Army Vessels, World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Office of Field Service, Office of Scientific Research and Development Technical Observers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Army Exchange Service Auditors not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service Trainees not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Technician Employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Geiger Sub Depot Office Employees During World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Contract Technical Services Personnel shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Employees Pacific Naval Air Bases, Stationed On Wake Island At The Outbreak Of World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Employees, Pacific Naval Air Bases, Who Actively Participated In The Defense Of Wake Island During The Period Of World War II shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Communications Experts in Korea, 1950–1951, not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Pan American Airways Employees (Pacific Division) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees In World War I not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees Serving With The American Expeditionary Forces be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Reconstruction Aides and Dietitians in World War I shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Women Aircraft Mechanics (WAM) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Women's Air Raid Defense (WARD) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Male Civilian Ferry Pilots be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Auxiliary Military Police in World War II not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Air Service Command Maintenance Workers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of AAF Civilian Maintenance Instructors not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Highway Traffic Engineers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of Defense that the service of the Women's Airforces Service Pilots (WASP) and the predecessor organizations of that group, whose service encompassed the period September 10, 1942 through December 20, 1944, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

ANTONIA HANDLER CHAYES,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 15, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force acting in accordance with authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Defense, that the service of the Signal Corps Female Telephone Operators Unit, whose service in World War I encompassed the period November 28, 1917 through June 30, 1919, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

ANTONIA HANDLER CHAYES,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Consairway shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., August 31, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force, acting in accordance with authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Defense, that the service of the Engineer Field Clerks, whose service in World War I encompassed approximately the period July 1917 through, in some instances, 1921, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Flight Instructors (Pilots) at Contract Army Air Force Schools shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Hawaiian Air Depot Volunter Corps, whose service encompassed the approximate period January 1942 through July 1945, shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of RMK-BRJ Company Employees shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps shall not be considered considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of War Production Board Employees shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 18, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Crewmen, U.S. Army Vessels, World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Office of Field Service, Office of Scientific Research and Development Technical Observers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Army Exchange Service Auditors not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service Trainees not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Technician Employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Geiger Sub Depot Office Employees During World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Contract Technical Services Personnel shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Employees Pacific Naval Air Bases, Stationed On Wake Island At The Outbreak Of World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Employees, Pacific Naval Air Bases, Who Actively Participated In The Defense Of Wake Island During The Period Of World War II shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Communications Experts in Korea, 1950–1951, not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Pan American Airways Employees (Pacific Division) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees In World War I not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees Serving With The American Expeditionary Forces be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Reconstruction Aides and Dietitians in World War I shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Women Aircraft Mechanics (WAM) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Women's Air Raid Defense (WARD) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Male Civilian Ferry Pilots be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Auxiliary Military Police in World War II not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Air Service Command Maintenance Workers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air F;orce that the service of AAF Civilian Maintenance Instructors not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Highway Traffic Engineers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of Defense that the service of the Women's Airforces Service Pilots (WASP) and the predecessor organizations of that group, whose service encompassed the period September 10, 1942 through December 20, 1944, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Antonia Handler Chayes,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., May 15, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force acting in accordance with authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Defense, that the service of the Signal Corps Female Telephone Operators Unit, whose service in World War I encompassed the period November 28, 1917 through June 30, 1919, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Antonia Handler Chayes,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the Service of Consairway shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 31, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force, acting in accordanc;e with authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Defense, that the service of the Engineer Field Clerks, whose service in World War I encompassed approximately the period July 1917 through, in some instances, 1921, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Flight Instructors (Pilots) at Contract Army Air Force Schools shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Hawaiian Air Depot Volunteer Corps, whose service encompassed the approximate period January 1942 through July 1945, shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of RMK-BRJ Company Employees shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

James F. Boatright,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of War Production Board Employees shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

James F. Boatright,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., March 18, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Crewmen, U.S. Army Vessels, World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Office of Field Service, Office of Scientific Research and Development Technical Observers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Army Exchange Service Auditors not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service Trainees not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Technician Employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Geiger Sub Depot Office Employees During World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Contract Technical Services Personnel shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Employees Pacific Naval Air Bases, Stationed On Wake Island At The Outbreak Of World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Employees, Pacific Naval Air Bases, Who Actively Participated In The Defense Of Wake Island During The Period Of World War II shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Communications Experts in Korea, 1950-1951, not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Pan American Airways Employees (Pacific Division) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees In World War I not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees Serving With The American Expeditionary Forces be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Reconstruction Aides and Dietitians in World War I shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Women Aircraft Mechanics (WAM) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Women's Air Raid Defense (WARD) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Male Civilian Ferry Pilots be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Auxiliary Military Police in World War II not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Air Service Command Maintenance Workers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of AAF Civilian Maintenance Instructors not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Highway Traffic Engineers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of Defense that the service of the Women's Airforces Service Pilots (WASP) and the predecessor organizations of that group, whose service encompassed the period September 10, 1942 through December 20, 1944, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Antonia Handler Chayes,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D.C., May 15, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force acting in accordance with authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Defense, that the service of the Signal Corps Female Telephone Operators Unit, whose service in World War I encompassed the period November 28, 1917 through June 30, 1919, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Antonia Handler Chayes,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Consairway shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D.C., August 31, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force, acting in accordance with authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Defense, that the service of the Engineer Field Clerks, whose service in World War I encompassed approximately the period July 1917 through, in some instances, 1921, shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Flight Instructors (Pilots) at Contract Army Air Force Schools shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Hawaiian Air Depot Volunteer Corps, whose service encompassed the approximate period January 1942 through July 1945, shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of RMK-BRJ Company Employees shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 28, 1979.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of War Production Board Employees shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 18, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Principal Deputy, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Crewmen, U.S. Army Vessels, World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Office and Field Service, Office of Scientific Research and Development Technical Observers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Army Exchange Service Auditors not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service Trainees not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1980.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Technician Employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Geiger Sub Depot Office Employees During World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Contract Technical Services Personnel shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Civilian Employees, Pacific Naval Air Bases, Stationed On Wake Island At The Outbreak Of World War II shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Employees, Pacific Naval Air Bases, Who Actively Participated In The Defense Of Wake Island During The Period Of World War II shall be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Communications Experts in Korea, 1950–1951, not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Pan American Airways Employees (Pacific Division) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees In World War I not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Quartermaster Corps Female Clerical Employees Serving With The American Expeditionary Forces be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Reconstruction Aides and Dietitians in World War I shall not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Women Aircraft Mechanics (WAM) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Women's Air Raid Defense (WARD) not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Joe F. Meis,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Male Civilian Ferry Pilots be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Auxiliary Military Police in World War II not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of Air Service Command Maintenance Workers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of AAF Civilian Maintenance Instructors not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1981.

Upon the recommendation of, and for the reasons stated by, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, it is the determination of the Secretary of the Air Force that the service of the Civilian Highway Traffic Engineers not be considered active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

JOE F. MEIS,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

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